

No. 2701

JUNE 13, 1907

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Drawn by Charles H. Wright.

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Are Breakfast Foods Healthful?

MANY persons are interested in the question whether breakfast foods are really healthful. Cereals for breakfast have come into such general use that every one feels like trying some of them, and many try all. An expert and scientific opinion of the digestibility and cost of wheaten and oaten products included under the general caption of "breakfast foods," has been rendered by Professor Robert Harcourt in an interesting contribution to the *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*. He does not find justification for the claim that these foods are great brain tonics or that they possess remarkable virtues. He examined granulated and rolled oats, Quaker Oats, corn meal, Force, Malta Vita, Grape Nuts, Shredded Wheat, Rice Flakes, Canada Flakes, Norka, and many other similar products. He found that the ordinary wheaten farinas were as healthful and digestible as Force, Orange Meat, and Norka, and far cheaper. That corn meal was one of the most economical of breakfast foods, with oat meals second and wheat third. He reports that oat-meal and wheaten farina in packages are twice as expensive as when bought in bulk; thus Force costs more than four times as much as granulated oats. Professor Harcourt spoke particularly well of Grape Nuts and Shredded Wheat, both as to their digestibility and nutritive value.

Business Chances Abroad.

CARL B. HURST, American consul at Plauen, Germany, thinks that the manufacturers of the United States neglect great opportunities of exploiting their goods through the medium of foreign trade exhibitions. Germany has a commission established to take part in all fairs, abroad or at home, with the avowed purpose of promoting German industrial and trade interests. In Austria-Hungary a permanent committee of three leading manufacturers' unions busies itself particularly with exhibition affairs. Belgium has also a body that watches over national interests at exhibitions. In England the London Chamber of Commerce sustains a committee that is at work continually on all exhibitions, wherever they may be, in order to exploit British interests. France, for

a number of years, has had a committee that looks to the protection of all French exhibitors.

EXTENSIVE developments of the rich resources of Asia Minor are forecast by Ernest L. Harris, United States consul at Smyrna. The extension of the Aidin Railroad will tap a district, once agriculturally rich, which has not seen cultivation for more than two thousand years. Though at present, as a rule, the native agricultural methods are most primitive, American manufacturers will have a great opportunity when the industrial revival comes. As it is, about 60,000 American plows have been imported in the last twenty years. Mr. Harris thinks that there is the best market for breaking-plows, cultivators, disk harrows, seeders, drills, rakes, mowers, binders, and thrashers.

A SPECIAL agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor has been making an investigation of the trade in cheap jewelry in England, and has learned that the United States has but an insignificant share in it. Yet the demand for such ornaments is immense, and some of the consignments of American manufacturers have sold with surprising rapidity. Among the articles which are mentioned as particularly salable are lockets carrying two photographs, one on either side, silver-headed hatpins, hair combs (imitation tortoise-shell and set with paste stones), belt-buckles and back-pieces, and men's cuff-links (preferably of gold finish, without settings).

MEXICANS, in the northeastern part of the republic, at least, have largely discarded the sombrero, the men of the middle and higher classes seldom wearing it except when riding, driving, or hunting. Instead they wear American-made hats of the silk, Derby, and Fedora varieties, and there is a good demand for the best grades. A man's hat which would retail for \$5 in the United States sells in Monterey for about \$15 silver (\$7.47 United States currency), and a \$3 hat for \$10 Mexican (\$4.98). There is also a market for women's hats, but as yet French styles have the preference.

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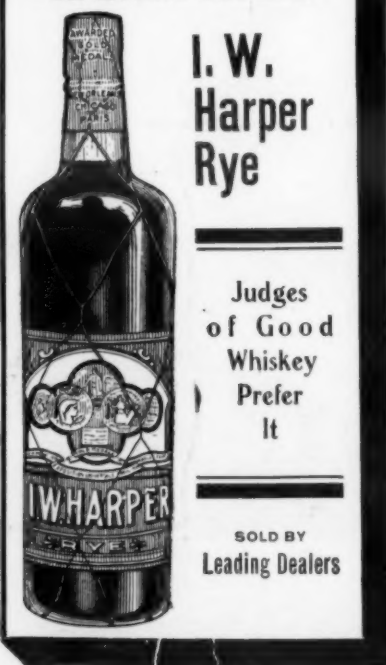
Ought Not To Have Come Out.

"What did you think of that girl at her coming-out party?"

"Well, to be perfectly frank, I thought she'd better go back?"

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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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A BIG MAY-PARTY IN FULL SWING IN ONE OF THE PARK MEADOWS—AMERICAN FLAGS ARE AN INDISPENSABLE ADJUNCT.

HOW COUNTLESS NEW YORK YOUNGSTERS GO A-MAYING.

PRETTY SCENES IN CITY STREETS AND ON THE SPACIOUS LAWNS OF CENTRAL PARK.—*Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.*

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THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Thursday, June 13, 1907

Hearst Putting Bryan out of Business.

WILL THE Democratic party nominate Bryan in 1908, so as to go to a third defeat under his leadership? It will not. At one of the three diverse brands of Jeffersonian dinners in New York, recently, Bryan talked as if he were the dictator of the Democratic party. He declared in favor of the initiative and the referendum, and warned those that differed from him that he would drive them out of the party. There was a man at a different variety of Jeffersonian Democratic dinner in New York, however, who will make Bryan's swaggerings and boastings vain. This was William R. Hearst. Though posing as a Democrat at that moment, Hearst said that the Democratic party was but an "empty name," declared that it was "radical one year and reactionary the next," and added that this is the "time and the opportunity to form a new party." This was a blow at Bryan. It was a threat that he, Hearst, would either rule or ruin the Democratic party in 1908.

Through the aid of his Independence League Hearst has a powerful machine and a strong and devoted following in New York. His agents are forming Independence Leagues in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, California, and most of the other Western States. He will have a band of enthusiastic boomers in every State before the delegates begin to be chosen next February or March for the national convention. He will be an immeasurably more powerful personage in the big assemblage of 1908 than he was at the St. Louis gathering in 1904. Let the Democratic party remember these facts about Hearst: Without possessing the slightest qualification for the presidency which he or anybody else was ever able to discover, he received many votes for the nomination for that office in the convention of 1904, although comparatively few persons, up to the time of the meeting of that assemblage, ever supposed that he would have the effrontery to let his name be seriously proposed for that honor. In a three weeks' canvass in 1905, without a party at his back, he came within a few thousand votes of beating McClellan for mayor of New York, although McClellan had made a fairly acceptable official, and had the support of Tammany. In 1906, using his Independence League nomination as a club, he bulldozed the Democratic convention to nominate him for Governor of New York, compelled the Republicans to put up their strongest candidate, Charles E. Hughes, against him, and was beaten for the office mainly by the defection of Democrats in his home town. In 1907 he dominated the campaign of Mayor Dunne in Chicago, and though Dunne was defeated, Hearst won over to Dunne a large majority of the Debs Socialistic vote of that city.

It is Hearst's plan to attempt to do in the Democratic national convention of 1908 what he did in the Democratic State convention of New York in 1906. With his Independence League candidacy for President in 1908, he will warn the Democratic national convention of that year that it must either nominate him or put up somebody whom he names, or have its ticket buried out of sight in the campaign. Hearst has started out to defeat Bryan. He kept Bryan out of the State of New York during his canvass for Governor in 1906. He shut Bryan out of Chicago during the Dunne canvass of 1907. Except where he is sneered at or condemned, Bryan is ignored in the Hearst papers. With his string of newspapers, stretching from New York and Boston to San Francisco and Los Angeles, and with his vast wealth and his unbounded ambition, Hearst is in a position to dominate the Democratic national convention of 1908 as completely as he did the New York Democratic

convention of 1906, or else he will slaughter the 1908 ticket worse than Parker was slaughtered in 1904.

In 1908 the Democrats may or may not nominate Hearst. They decisively and emphatically will refuse to nominate Bryan.

Are Republican Negroes in Revolt?

IN THE recent municipal election in Baltimore, in which the Democrats carried the city, many Republican negroes voted for the Democratic candidate for mayor. It is said they did this as a rebuke to President Roosevelt for his action against the negro soldiers in the Brownsville affair. Is this negro revolt against the Republican party to extend through the country? Will it last till the election of 1908? If so, it may have important consequences. In several Republican States the blacks hold the balance of power. This is the number of male negroes of voting age who were found in 1900 in these eight States which gave their electoral votes to Roosevelt in 1904:

Illinois.....	29,762	New York.....	31,425
Indiana.....	18,186	Ohio.....	31,235
Missouri.....	46,418	Pennsylvania.....	51,668
New Jersey.....	21,474	West Virginia.....	14,786

The swing of the negroes over to the Democrats would, of course, put Missouri in 1908 into the Democratic column, where it will probably be in any case. On the basis of the Roosevelt vote of 1904, the transfer of these negro votes to the Democratic side would not alter the result in any of the other States here cited. Two things, however, must be kept in mind here. The negro population in all those States will be larger in 1908 than it was in 1900 or in 1904. Under no easily conceivable conditions can the Republican preponderance in any of those States be as great in 1908 as it was in 1904. Not even Roosevelt himself, as the candidate in 1908, could have the tremendous ascendancy in that year that he had three years ago. The swing of the pendulum is now backward.

The negro defection in Baltimore, if it should spread all over the country, and if it should last till after the voting in 1908, might turn the scale in the election. Here is a possibility which deserves the serious attention of the Republican leaders, from President Roosevelt downward.

A Southern Man for President.

HON. FRANCIS RIVES LASSITER, one of Virginia's new Congressmen, joins the chorus which is beginning to go up in his section in favor of the nomination of a Southern man for President by the Democrats in 1908. The demand has reason on its side. All the electoral votes which Parker received in 1904 were from the South, and almost all of those which Bryan got in 1900 were from that region. With this sort of a showing in the North by Northern candidates it is time that the old ban against Southern aspirants in Democratic conventions should be removed. The South has men of national stature. Daniel, of Virginia, Culberson, of Texas, and Bacon, of Georgia, are presidential timber. And so is Bailey, of Texas—a good and an honest man, who has well deserved his vindication. Tillman would not carry all the States of his own section, and he would win no State in the North or West. Another Southern impossibility, though for entirely different reasons, is Woodrow Wilson. An old-maidish nomination like Wilson's would hit the Democracy harder in 1908 than Parker's candidacy did two years ago. Bryan or Hearst would make a far better canvass than Wilson. Either of them would, as the Democratic nominee, be beaten, but either would save the Democracy from the ridicule which Wilson's nomination would inflict upon that party.

Judge Gray, of Delaware, would be the strongest man whom the Democracy could select if it should go to the South for a candidate. He is conservative, level-headed, clean-handed, and personally popular. Though belonging to the Cleveland element of the party, he could command the support of the Bryan section. The Hearst extremists would probably fight him, as they are likely, secretly or openly, to fight any man except Hearst who may head the Democratic ticket in 1908, but Gray's candidacy would rescue the Democracy from the Bryan radicals and the Parker negationists, and give it a chance to enter the campaign of 1912 as a serious competitor of the Republican party. An element among the Republicans might and probably would support Judge Gray and give to his canvass an element of hope such as the Democracy has not had since Cleveland's first nomination.

New York as a Political Mecca.

WHEN Benjamin H. Bristow resigned his post of Secretary of the Treasury under Grant and moved to New York, he, like Leslie M. Shaw, continued to be "in the hands of his friends" as a presidential possibility. Mr. Shaw, who has just made this pilgrimage, is a little more candid in announcing his receptivity than his predecessor of a third of a century ago was, but the earlier, as well as the recent Treasury chief naturally presumed that he could promote his political ambition better out of the Cabinet than he could in it, and he believed that the Empire City would be a good vantage ground from which to work.

At the time when John G. Carlisle, at the close of Cleveland's second administration, in 1897, stepped out of the post of Secretary of the Treasury, and also out of his own State, and moved to New York, Kentucky was a good deal more inhospitable to him than

Iowa is to Mr. Shaw, although Shaw has a rival presidential aspirant in his own State in Governor Cummins. Moreover, in the recent ballot for preferences for President in 1908 by the Republican members of the Iowa Legislature, Roosevelt received seventy-five votes, as compared with seven for Cummins and five for Shaw. The element of the Democracy which was hostile to Cleveland and Carlisle was in the ascendant in Kentucky, as it was in most of the Southern and Western States, at the end of Cleveland's administration. New York undoubtedly appeared to Carlisle a better place from which to work for the presidential candidacy than Kentucky would be in any case, for New York was not only the biggest State, but its vote had been swinging alternately from one party to the other for many years.

Bristow failed in his efforts to get the candidacy in 1876, and then dropped out of sight, though he remained in New York to the end. The Democrats have refused to touch Carlisle. Possibly New York's new citizen, Mr. Shaw, may have better fortune than either of his two distinguished predecessors, though this is unlikely. New York, however, may be a very doubtful State in the coming campaign, and thirteen or fourteen months hence it may seem wise to the Republicans of the nation to put some son of the Empire State, native or adopted, at the head of their ticket. Lots of things may take place between now and the opening of the convention of 1908.

The Plain Truth.

IT IS a curious fact that the best defense of yellow journalism comes from an editor whose paper shows that he himself is not in the yellow-journal class. Thomas P. Peters, the eloquent and gifted editor of the Brooklyn Times, speaking at the recent dinner of the Packer Alumnae Association, in New York, paid a high tribute to that class of journals commonly designated as yellow. The higher sensitiveness which prevails in both public and private life to-day he ascribed largely to the influence of yellow journalism, which he says is leading in the march toward higher ideals of public and private purity. Mr. Peters sees in this new journalism "the untrammelled agent of all the people," leading in the fight against hypocrisy and sham, and oftentimes bringing to justice the guilty whom the courts cannot reach. All modern journalism, says Mr. Peters, is more or less an imitation of the yellow variety, which is the truest indorsement of the new methods. This is a new view of a question that may have two sides, after all.

THE SOUTH will not be solid for Bryan in the next Democratic national convention. That is already apparent. The Democracy of the North will certainly not be for Bryan, and without the support of the solid South he will be eliminated as a possible candidate. This is not at all strange in view of the fact that he has run twice and been twice defeated. If precedent has set its face against a third term, it has also set its face as decidedly against running a twice-defeated candidate for the presidency a third time. A new hope has stirred the Democracy—the hope of electing a conservative candidate, in view of divisions in the Republican party and the retirement of Roosevelt next year. Senator Daniel, of Virginia, who has been prominently suggested as a possibility on the Democratic ticket, while announcing that he is not a candidate, takes pains to state that the Democratic national platform must "enunciate broad, general, Democratic principles, and be confined to those things upon which the Democrats are generally agreed." On such a platform, he predicts a union of the Democratic forces with a strong chance for victory. He takes pains to add that the platform must not menace the gold standard, and Mr. Bryan can put this in his pipe and smoke it.

IT IS an indication of a condition not altogether wholesome that the National Association of Manufacturers has decided to raise a fund of \$1,500,000 "to fight the labor trust," as the leaders of the movement put it. Yet, with sporadic instances of labor-union tyranny throughout the country, and the monumental example before us of San Francisco, where unionism has seized upon the city's physical misfortunes, and by its supremely selfish demands has all but compassed her utter ruin, it is hard to blame employers for perfecting an organization of self-defense. Moreover, they assert that their latest step is taken with the purpose of conducting a campaign of education among employers, and that their warfare—if such an ugly word must be used—is directed, not against the great body of organized laborers, but against the minority of professional agitators and mischief-makers. President J. W. van Cleave emphasized this point when he said: "Four-fifths of the members of the labor unions are law-abiding men. Many of them are among our best citizens. It is the ignoramus and the grafters who are at the head of many of these societies, and who arrogate to themselves the right to speak in the name of their order, who are bringing many of the labor unions into disrepute." Joint agreements "between corporations and labor trusts" were opposed by D. M. Parry, formerly president of the association, who declared himself unreservedly for the "open shop." There is need of discretion on the part of organized labor and organized capital, and to no class of citizens is moderation in labor disputes more important than to that vast, but little regarded, body, the general public, who are the losers by such economic disturbances, no matter which side wins.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

IT HAS long been a mooted question in the Young Men's Christian Association whether the secretaryship furnishes an opportunity for a lifelong career.



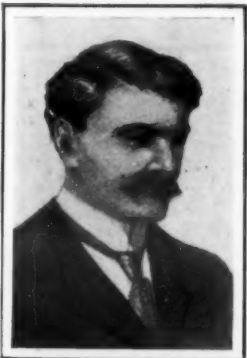
WILLIS E. LOUGEE,
Who raised \$500,000 for the Y. M. C. A.,
through the power of prayer.
Scherer.

There are some secretaries who have long been in service over local associations or in the wide work of the international committee. The same question is arising in the official service of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. But these offices are proving to be valuable training-schools for various forms of Christian work. A number of Association secretaries and of Endeavor secretaries have graduated into the work of denominational missionary societies. The latest to do so is Secretary Willis E. Lougee, who, so far as we know, is the most remarkable money-raiser in the world. He has raised a half-million dollars for the Young Men's Christian Association directly, and much more indirectly. He approaches donors on a purely spiritual basis, prays for them before he calls, and tells them when he calls that he proposes to pray for them after the interview. He does this with such evident sincerity and heartiness that his potential donors see that there is no cant about him. His prayers cover two points: that the solicited donor may comply, and that his gift may be used by Providence for the best results. He makes personal friends of the donors. He has now accepted the associate secretaryship of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, which is heavily in debt, and there will be some great team work in the religious world between Secretary H. C. Herring, D.D., and Mr. Lougee. We predict that the debt of the society will be paid within a year.

CERTAIN society women in Washington have engaged in a movement to make the use of wine at dinners and punch at receptions unfashionable. Their leader, Mrs. J. B. Henderson, wife of the ex-Senator from Missouri, has not only banished every sort of liquor from her home, but also has eliminated meat from her menu. Another lady who is prominent in the new temperance crusade is Mrs. MacFarland, wife of the president of the District of Columbia Commissioners. The movement is meeting with success, many people having pledged themselves to serve no more wine and to abolish the punch-bowl.

KING CARLOS of Portugal is not one of those who regard the Standard Oil Company with feelings of hostility. On the contrary, he has had reason to consider that organization a beneficial one. He has created a sensation in diplomatic circles by conferring the title of baron on Mr. E. V. Patterson, an American, manager of the Standard Oil interests in Portugal. The King's action is explained by the fact that Mr. Patterson's business activity has caused an enormous increase in exports from America, with a consequent swelling of the crown's revenue from the tariff.

SO MANY writers describing animal life have related fictitious occurrences under the guise of fact, that it is not surprising that President Roosevelt, when recently interviewed on the subject, criticised "nature fakirs" with some degree of severity.



REV. DR. WILLIAM J. LONG,
The naturalist who resented criticism of his books by the President.

One of the men whom he named as offenders in this respect was the Rev. Dr. William J. Long, of Stamford, Conn., who is the author of a number of popular nature-books. The President's animadversions aroused Dr. Long's indignation, and he at once replied to the chief executive in warm and vigorous terms. Among the statements made by Dr. Long to which the President took exception was one to the effect that a big white wolf killed a young caribou by a bite in the chest, which penetrated to the heart of the victim. The President considered this mathematically impossible. On this point the nettled naturalist has produced the affidavit of an educated Sioux Indian corroborating the doctor's assertion, and claims to be able to bring forth other testimony of like character. The President has the support in his attitude of the famous naturalist and writer, John Burroughs, with whom some years ago Dr. Long had a fierce controversy over matters of this kind. It seems to be a case in which all depends on the extent and accuracy of one's observation, and it would appear that too much fuss has been made over a comparatively unimportant detail.

IN THE appointment of Rear-Admiral Willard H. Brownson as head of the bureau of navigation at Washington, fit recognition was given to an officer of exceptional ability and merit. Admiral Brownson is one of the brainiest men in the naval service, and in his new position is certain to display efficiency of the highest order. The admiral has had an honorable and useful career. While still a young man he was active in suppressing piracy off the Pacific coast, and since then he has been tested in various capacities up to the command of important squadrons of naval vessels,



TWO ABLE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.
Admiral W. H. Brownson, new head of the bureau of navigation, and his assistant, Captain Charles J. Badger.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*

and always with credit to himself and the navy. For twelve years he was officially connected with the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, latterly as superintendent of the institution, making a fine record as a disciplinarian and suppressor of hazing. One of his subordinates at the academy was Captain Charles J. Badger, who was commandant of midshipmen and president of the Navy Athletic Association. The captain has accompanied the admiral to the bureau of navigation and is acting as his assistant. He also is a capable and efficient officer, and will doubtless be of material aid to his chief in administering the affairs of the bureau.

RECENT characteristic doings by President Roosevelt excited renewed interest in his hearty personality. While on his way from Canton, O., to Indianapolis, the President was detained for several hours at Akron, O. In order to fill in the time he took a walk along the country roads with his traveling companion, Vice-President Fairbanks. Before long the distinguished pedestrians reached a farm-house, with the Vice-President almost "tuckered out" by the hot pace set by the President. The President introduced himself to the farmer and asked for milk, which he and Mr. Fairbanks drank with gusto. Then the chief magistrate of the nation joined some boys in the yard at ball playing, and exhibited no little skill as a batter. Afterward he stopped at two other farm-houses with whose inmates he genially chatted. One farmer's wife won his commendation by the announcement of the fact that she was the mother of eight children. The cause of such a man's great popularity is no mystery.

MORE than once it has been hinted that Emperor William's eldest son, the crown prince of Germany, has been more or less a trial to his imperial sire. The two, it is said, have in common certain pronounced traits which have tended to give rise to friction between them, and the prince's conduct in some particulars has incurred his father's emphatic disapproval. Nevertheless, the royal youth is personally popular with the German people, who like his impetuous and jovial disposition, and who have laughed at, instead of censuring, escapades that hardly befitted a prospective ruler of a great realm. The prince is proficient in all manly exercises, being a thoroughly-trained soldier, and an adept in out-door sports. Among his other accomplishments he is an excellent and daring horseman, and is daunted by no obstacle which a horse is able to clear. He is fond of taking part in horse races, in which he has shown himself to be one of the most expert of riders. Once in a steeple-chase he was snapped (as our picture shows) while clearing a difficult ditch in the presence of a crowd of rather anxious lookers-on, who rewarded him for his successful feat with generous applause.



A DARING ROYAL HORSEMAN.
The crown prince of Germany clearing a difficult ditch in a steeple-chase race.—*Mayner.*

PUBLIC interest in Arkansas has of late been centered on Xenophon O. Pindall, acting Governor of the State, who is only thirty-three years old, and who is not only the youngest man who ever held the place in Arkansas, but is probably the only man in the United States who ever went into a Governor's office and vetoed a bill which had been signed by his predecessor. Governor John S. Little, who was said to be a mental and physical wreck, had been out of the State for several months, and President John I. Moore of the State senate acted as Governor until Mr. Pindall was elected by the senate to succeed him. Mr. Pindall walked into the Governor's office within an hour after he was sworn in as president of the senate, and assumed the duties of chief magistrate of the commonwealth. Mr. Moore relinquished the place, but forgot to transmit some bills which he had approved to the secretary of state. One of these Mr. Pindall opposed, and, holding that it was subject to executive action until it left the Governor's office, he vetoed the measure. This action set the State into a controversy, which will have to be settled by the courts.



XENOPHON O. PINDALL,
Arkansas's youngest Governor, who is credited with a singular veto.
Neal.

WHEN a youth displays a pronounced bent for any occupation it is pretty safe to let him follow it. Had Mr. B. B. Mitchell, lately appointed general traffic manager of the Vanderbilt lines, been ruled when a lad by his father's wishes, he would have remained on the family farm and never been heard of as a railroad man. But young Mitchell felt called to the business of railroading, and nothing could turn his thoughts away from it. Finally he left his home and accepted a three-dollar-per-week railroad job in Detroit. That was forty years ago, but now, through successive promotions, he is receiving a salary of \$25,000 a year.

THAT it is never too late to learn is signally illustrated in the case of Miss Mary E. van Dyne, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who, though sixty-five years of age, has been during the past school year a student at Vassar College. She has been taking a special course and has been classified as a freshman, being supposedly the oldest freshman in the country. It is said that Miss van Dyne was eager in her younger days to enter Vassar, but for financial reasons was unable to do so. Some time ago her fortunes improved, and she carried out the ambition of her youth.

QUEEN VICTORIA of Spain is now to be added to the list of Europe's royal authors. She has produced a play in French which is to be acted this summer by noble amateurs at the royal villa at San Sebastian. The Queen inherits her literary gift from her mother, Princess Beatrice, of England, who has written much. In her childhood the young Queen was a clever little actress, and her fondness for the stage has not diminished of recent years.

ALL ACCOUNTS of the recent advent of the new heir to the throne of Spain indicate that Queen Victoria is determined to have close personal supervision of the rearing of her child, in spite of any contrary requirement in Spanish court usage. It is denied that she claimed the right of nursing her infant herself in disregard of the custom which has prevailed at the palace in Madrid. But that she is not yet wholly assimilated to her adopted country is proved by the selection of an English woman as the nurse in direct charge of the royal babe. This personage, who is to play no mean part in promoting the welfare of the heir apparent, is Miss Alice M. Evans, of Worcester, England, a trim, capable, and sedate woman, on whose skill and faithfulness great reliance is placed. Miss Evans has been qualified for her responsible post by adequate training and experience in the duties of a nurse, and was chosen for the place because of her manifest fitness for it. Her methods and her suggestions are likely to be allowed full sway as far as her sphere extends, and she will no doubt be amply remunerated for her care and devotion. The young prince of the Asturias is fortunate in having so good a mother and so competent a nurse. Hardly another prince in recent times has begun life with an equal share of friendly interest on the part of republicans and monarchists alike, not only in his own, but other countries.



MISS ALICE M. EVANS,
The English nurse in charge of the new Spanish heir-apparent.



REMOVING THE CASKET, IN WESTLAWN CEMETERY, FROM THE HEARSE TO THE RECEIVING-VAULT WHICH CONTAINS PRESIDENT MC KINLEY'S REMAINS.



DISTINGUISHED PERSONS IN THE FUNERAL ASSEMBLAGE AT THE CEMETERY. President Roosevelt (bareheaded) at left, Vice-president Fairbanks in centre, with Secretary Root behind him, and Secretary Loeb at right, facing Mr. Root.

MRS. MC KINLEY LAID TO REST.

FUNERAL, AT CANTON, O., OF THE WIDOW OF THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT, WHICH WAS ATTENDED BY EMINENT PERSONAGES.

The Two Greatest Water-supply Projects.

ON OPPOSITE sides of the continent two water-supply projects—the greatest in history—are engaging the attention of engineers. They are the plan for the Catskill addition to New York's present system and that of Los Angeles for the utilization of the waters of the Owens River. Just as the limit of the supply of the metropolis is uncomfortably near the demand, on account of the wonderful growth of the city, so Los Angeles, which, instead of a population of 50,000 in 1890, now has nearly 250,000, has difficulty in making ends meet, so far as water is concerned. So it is proposed to draw upon the Owens River valley and to bring its waters to the relief of the city.

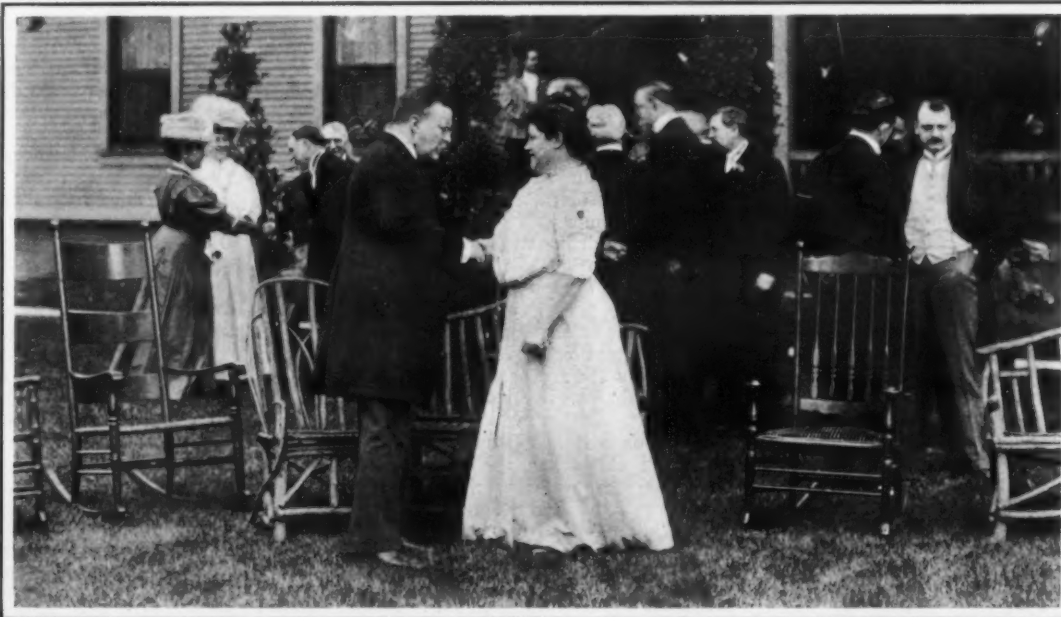
No other water system in the world can compare with these two, and the comparisons and contrasts between them are of considerable interest. The Los Angeles supply must be carried 226 miles from the dam in Inyo County, to the north of the city, to its destination; the length of the new Catskill aqueduct will be 117 miles. The Owens River valley will yield 400,000,000 gallons daily; the Catskill reservoirs from 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 gallons. The estimated cost of the Pacific coast project is \$25,000,000; that of the new Catskill system \$162,000,000.

To the layman, ignorant of physical conditions in both cases, this difference in cost seems the most remarkable feature of the comparison. Los Angeles

proposes to impound a volume of water nearly four-fifths as large as New York's, and to carry it nearly twice the distance, at less than one-sixth the cost. Engineers explain this, however, by pointing out the fact that the excavation for the California project will be in ground much easier of digging than that which figures in the Eastern undertaking, the rock in the one case being soft and in the other of the hardest character; that a great part of the Los Angeles aqueduct will be left uncovered, as it will pass through a sparsely inhabited country; that, as there is no frost

in southern California at that elevation, a few inches of cement will suffice to line the ditch through which the water runs, whereas the engineers of the Catskill aqueduct must provide against weather extremes by massive masonry construction; that Los Angeles is in a hurry and anxious to build as quickly as possible, even if it should prove necessary to renew the work at a comparatively early date, while New York is about to build practically for all time. Finally, Los Angeles is to have no great distributing reservoir, as New York will have, entailing an enormous expenditure for excavation and masonry, but most of the water will be diverted into the porous gravel beds of the San Fernando valley, there to be held in suspension until it is needed, as is the case with the present supply.

Los Angeles has another advantage over New York. It is hoped that in the 3,500-foot fall between the Owens River valley and the city enough electric current may be generated to supply all the needs of the municipality and leave 50,000 horse-power to be sold to private consumers at fifteen dollars per horse-power. If, as some engineers believe, the amount available for commercial purposes reaches 75,000 horse-power, the revenue from it will more than pay the interest on the debt, incurred in carrying out the work. Thus the new project will both insure an abundant water supply and increasing the prosperity of the city by the establishment of new industries.



A NOTABLE SOCIAL SCENE IN INDIANAPOLIS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, ON HIS RECENT VISIT TO THE CITY AT THE UNVEILING OF THE LAWTON MONUMENT, GREETING MRS. FAIRBANKS ON THE LAWN OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.—M. Scott.

Vice-president Fairbanks in centre background chatting with guests; Secretary Loeb at right; James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, in rear of group at left.



REGULARS OF THE CHINESE ARMY INSPECTED AT HANKOW BEFORE THEY MARCHED OUT, ATTACKED, AND DEFEATED THE REBELS IN SOUTHERN CHINA WITH A LOSS TO THE LATTER OF SIX HUNDRED MEN.—Landau.



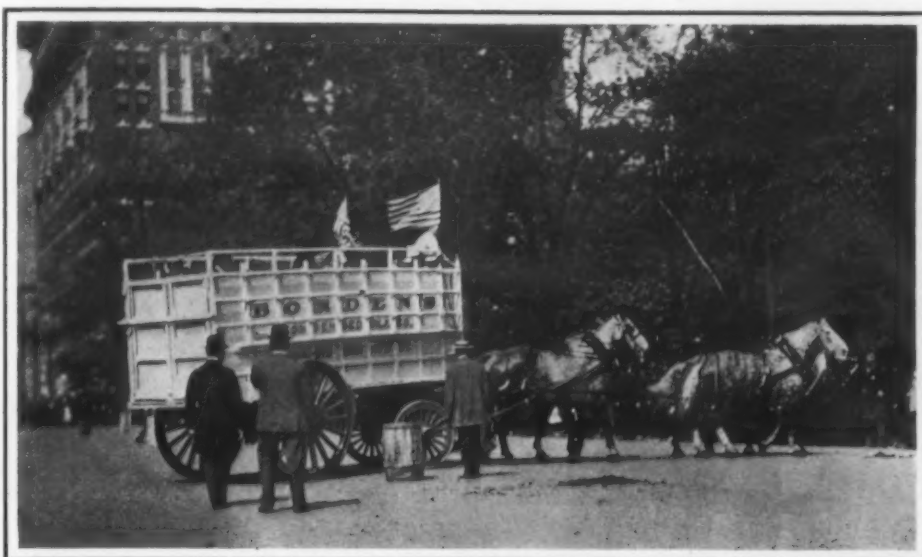
HUNDREDS OF NATIVES ATTENDING A RELIGIOUS SERVICE HELD BY AMERICAN MISSIONARIES AT LIEN-CHOW, ONE OF THE CENTRES OF THE DISTURBANCE.

WIDESPREAD REVOLT IN THE PROVINCES OF SOUTHERN CHINA.

NATIVE WORSHIPERS GATHERED AT LIEN-CHOW, WHERE FOUR MISSIONARIES WERE MASSACRED LAST YEAR, AND WHERE THE "TRIAD SOCIETY" RECENTLY DESTROYED THE GERMAN MISSION AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, DRIVING AWAY CHINESE OFFICIALS, AND SOME OF THE TROOPS WHO DEFEATED THE REBELS IN A BLOODY BATTLE.



MONUMENT TO THE GALLANT CONFEDERATE GENERAL, JOHN B. GORDON, RECENTLY UNVEILED AT ATLANTA.—*E. A. Speer, Georgia.*



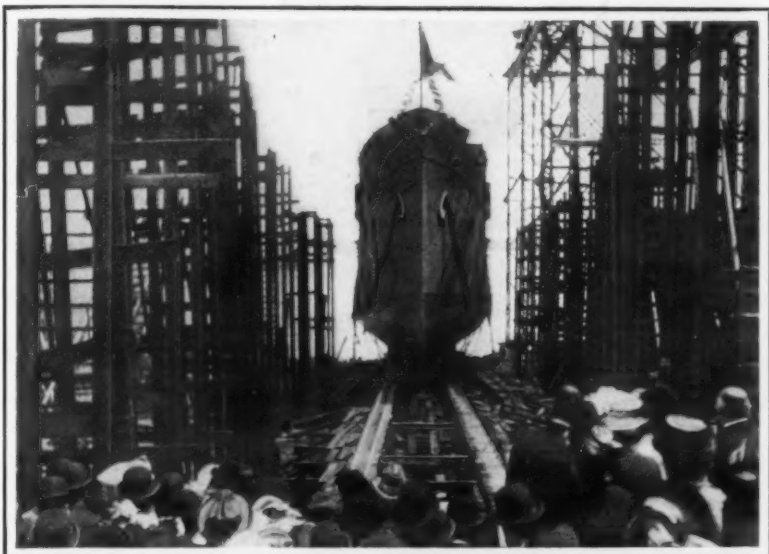
WINNERS OF THE \$100 CUP IN THE NEW YORK WORK-HORSE PARADE, MAY 30TH—BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK COMPANY'S GRAYS; MATTHEW SULLIVAN, DRIVER.—*O. P. Allaway, New York.*



WRECK OF NEW YORK CENTRAL EXPRESS NEAR LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., IN WHICH ONE MAN WAS KILLED AND THREE INJURED.—*Owen Scott, New York.*



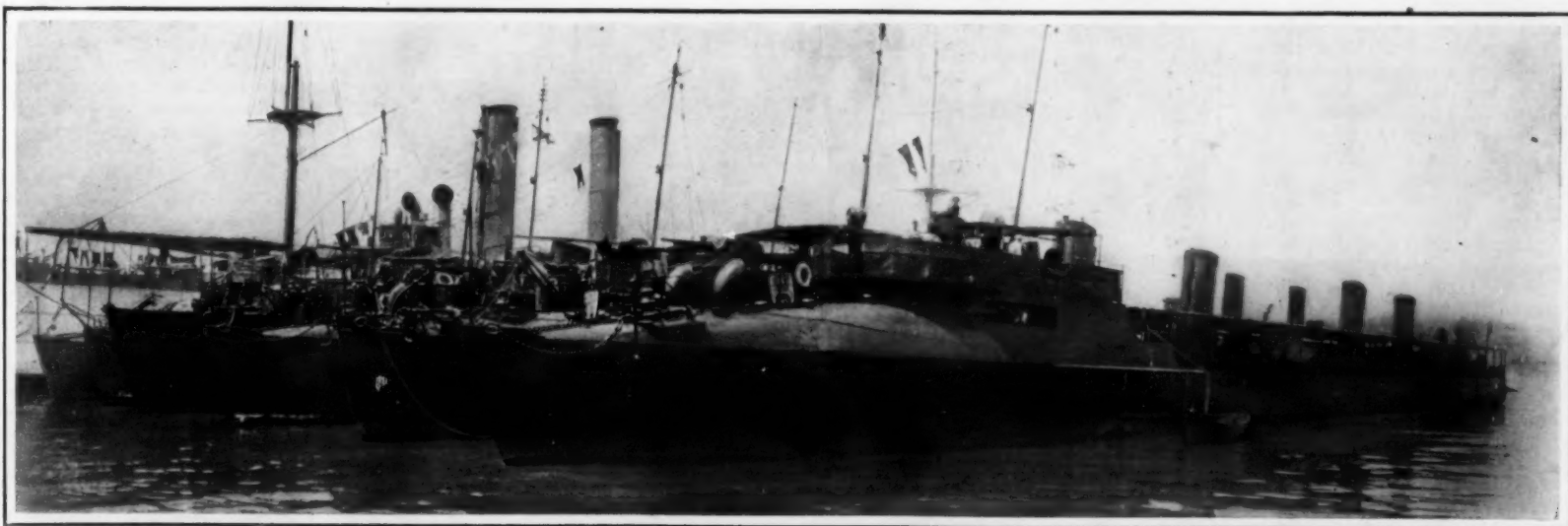
AFTER THE FURY OF THE CYCLONE—RUINS OF A DWELLING AT WILLS POINT, TEX.—*H. Clogenson, Texas.*



SCOUT CRUISER "BIRMINGHAM," A NEW TYPE IN THE NAVY, SLIDING DOWN THE WAYS, RECENTLY, AT QUINCY, MASS.—*Boston Photo News Company, Massachusetts.*



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) REMARKABLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENN.—A FREIGHT TRAIN PLUNGES THROUGH A BRIDGE WRECKED BY A ROCK HURLED BY A PREMATURE BLAST, THREE MEN BEING KILLED.—*H. H. Bacon, Georgia.*



SIX OF UNCLE SAM'S SWIFT TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS—"WHIPPLE," "TRUXTON," "WORDEN," "STEWART," "HOPKINS," "HULL"—WHICH WERE CONTESTANTS IN AN OCEAN RACE OF TWO HUNDRED MILES ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST.—*H. D. Blauvelt, New Jersey.*

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—GEORGIA WINS.

THE CAMERA'S FAITHFUL RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

Joys of Automobiling in Cuba

By MRS. C. R. MILLER



CARTS LOADED WITH THE JUICY SUGAR-CANE READY FOR GRINDING AT THE MILL.



A HALT UNDER THE SHADE OF THE ROYAL PALMS ON ONE OF THE FINEST AUTOMOBILING ROADS IN THE WORLD.



A BOVINE FOUR-IN-HAND—OXEN ARE THE COMMONEST BEASTS OF BURDEN IN CUBA.



MAGNIFICENT ROADWAY FOR AUTOMOBILES BETWEEN HAVANA AND ARTEMISA.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

ONE DAY while I was at Camp Columbia, six miles from Havana, the sister of an officer remarked: "How glorious it would be if a fairy prince with an automobile would invite us to go for a trip over these beautiful roads which wind around Havana!" I told her to dismiss the thought from her mind, as gasoline was sixty cents a gallon in Cuba and automobiles were only for millionaires. The next day, however, I was able to go out to the camp and inform the young lady that a fairy prince with an automobile had been to see me, and that we were to go for a run in his car on the morrow. The "prince" was a Cuban plantation owner, who spoke English with a delightful Southern accent.

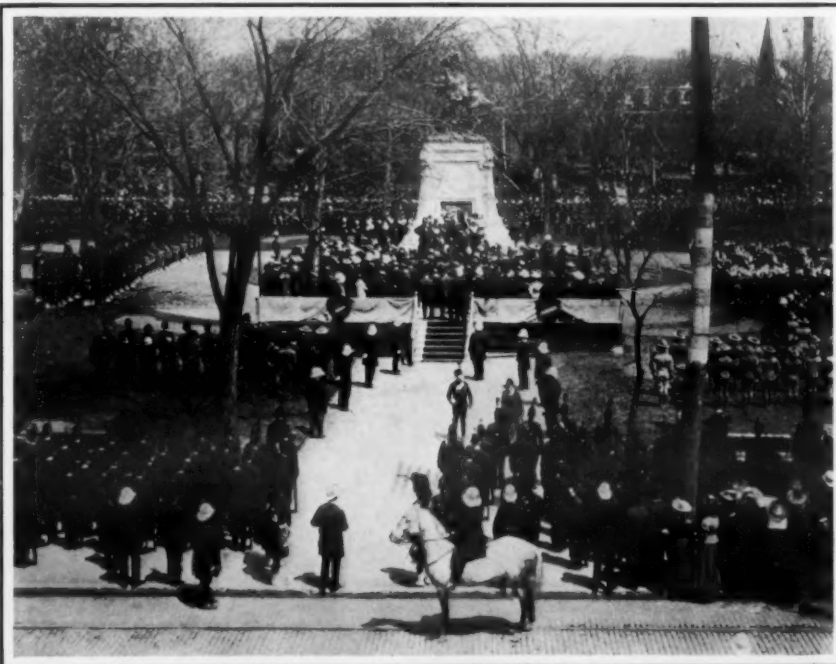
Early the next morning the three of us left the hotel in Havana and went by trolley to Marianao, that beautiful suburb with its handsome villas. Here the fairy prince kept his automobile. His colored chauffeur was already on hand, and in a few minutes we were off for a day of unalloyed pleasure, away from the busy city and out in the pure country air. The road over which we were to travel is regarded by automobilists from all parts of the world as absolutely perfect for that sport. It was built years ago by the Spanish government, and has been kept in splendid repair by the Cuban republic. We ran past big pineapple fields, where the thousands of luscious pines were hidden among the spike-like leaves, through cool bamboo glades, and down avenues lined on either side by hundreds of royal palms—those magnificent trees of the tropics. Soon we came to the mountains, and, running slower, we caught glimpses of the picturesque, verdure-covered hills with the little *bohios* (huts) nestled in the valley. These unique dwellings, with their mud floors, are constructed of the bark of the royal palm and thatched with its leaves. Children clad only in nature's garb played about the doorways and basked in the warm tropical sunshine. The lumbering oxen, with the huge creaking cart, came slowly by, their swarthy driver shouting, "*Arsa buey* ('Go on, ox')." Wagons filled with live chickens, on their way to the Havana markets, were in evidence, and farther up the road we met the typical fruit vender, with his goods packed in canvas panniers which were

thrown across his Cuban pony. These panniers were filled with choice oranges, pineapples, melons, bananas, and sugar-cane, the combined weight of which was about two hundred pounds. At one of the villages the candy vender came out to greet us. He carried a bell in one hand and a long pole in the other, on the top of which was a cork ball filled with tiny sticks of candy. He constantly rang his bell to announce his presence to the children, who might have purchased his entire stock for twenty-five cents.

was composed of Cuban dishes, and included the famous Spanish omelet. A visit to the village church with its showy altar was next in order, for no matter how small or how poor a Cuban town may be, one is always sure to find two things—a well-kept Catholic church and a plaza with a band-stand in the centre. Church-going and music are a part of Cuban life everywhere. Sugar-cane plantations were all around this little town, and on the outskirts we saw dozens of carts filled with the sweet stalks ready to be loaded on the narrow-gauge roads, which carry the cane to the mills. More than nine hundred miles of these little railroads are to be found on the sugar estates throughout the island. Although the winter has been particularly dry, it is roughly estimated that the weight of Cuba's output of cane the coming year will amount to more than 1,250,000 tons.

Later in the afternoon we found ourselves again in the car. The fairy prince was in the chauffeur's seat, and we were soon whirling through what is known as the "golden garden" of the island. Here are to be found the famous plantations which annually produce thousands of pounds of the best tobacco in the world. There was a short call on some army friends at Artemisa, and it was after four o'clock when the big automobile was headed for Havana. The smooth white road, along which we flew at great speed, stretched out for miles, and through the vistas we caught sight of teams which shied off to the side and gave us the right of way. Finally we ran up to a cluster of royal palms and stopped for a breathing spell. Another car came alongside. "Broke down?" called out a big military man on the rear seat, as his automobile slowed up. "Not much," came the answer from the fairy prince, and with a "toot, toot!" we were off once more.

Then began a wild race between the two machines. The road was like the floor of an armory, and I closed my eyes as our car fairly leaped through the air. We ran into Marianao and came to a stop. The fairy prince looked at his watch. "Let me see," he said; "fifty-seven miles, including that stop, in an hour and a half. I would have run faster, but I thought you might care to look at the scenery!"



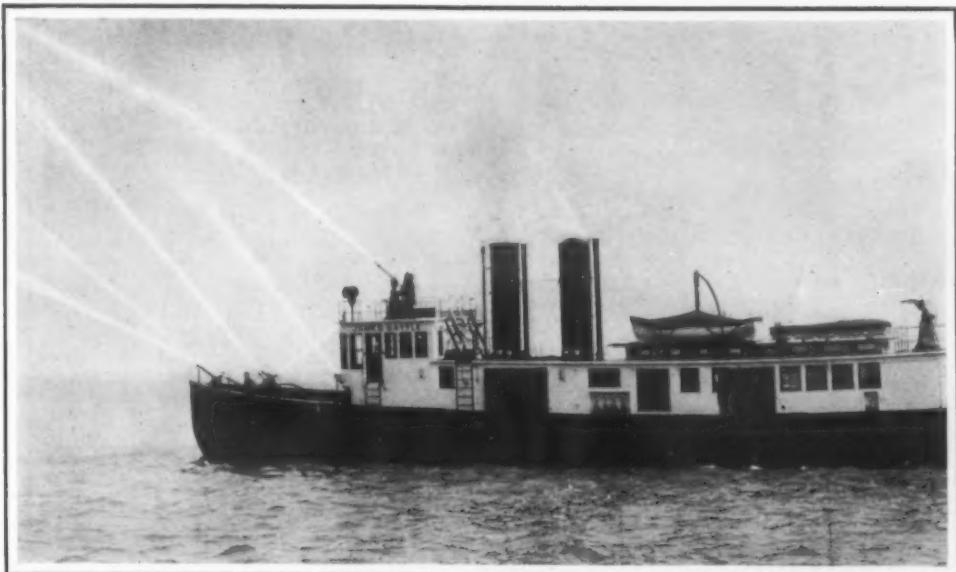
CANADA'S TRIBUTE TO HER HEROIC DEAD.

UNVEILING, AT MONTREAL, OF THE HANDSOME STRATHCONA AND SOUTH AFRICAN SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, ERECTED IN HONOR OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS WHO FELL IN THE BOER WAR.—B. A. Macnab.

At noon we ran into the pretty little town of Guanajay for late breakfast. The early breakfast in Cuba is a very meagre meal, and consists of two oranges, which have been pared after the fashion of an apple, and eaten from a fork like the "taffy-on-a-stick" of our childhood days, a hard-toasted roll, and a cup of coffee. Late breakfast is practically the same as the American luncheon, and at the hotel in Guanajay it



MONUMENT (BEFORE ITS UNVEILING) AT RALEIGH, N. C., TO ENSIGN WORTH BAGLEY, FIRST AMERICAN KILLED IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN.—James H. Watson, North Carolina.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) A REMARKABLE FIRE-BEAT—THE "JAMES BATTLE," BELONGING TO THE CITY OF DETROIT, MICH., IN ACTION, SPOUTING FORTH SIX STREAMS.—Fred G. Wright, Michigan.



AN UNOFFICIAL DECORATION DAY—A MAY-QUEEN AND HER SINGLE SUBJECT.
Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.



GRIM RELICS OF THE CIVIL WAR—CANNON AND FILES OF SHELLS IN FRONT OF THE CONFEDERACY'S FIRST CAPITOL AT MOBILE, ALA.
F. Bernd, Georgia.



COMPLETELY DEMOLISHED—WRECK AT HONDA, CAL., OF THE SHRINERS' SPECIAL, MANY OF WHOSE PASSENGERS WERE KILLED.—G. L. Leone, California.



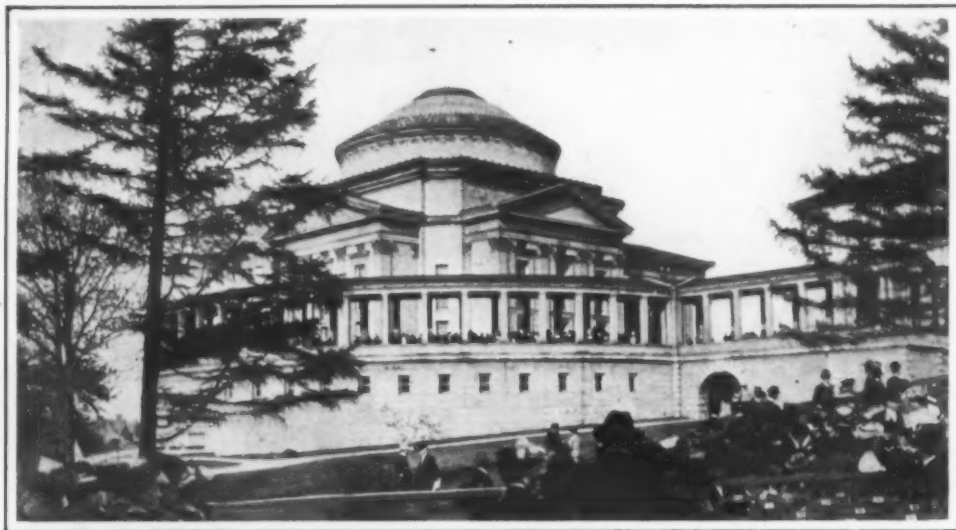
(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) STRANGE RIDE FOR AN AFRICAN WILD BEAST—MOVING A BIG GIRAFFE IN A SPECIAL PADDED WAGON FROM WINTER TO SUMMER QUARTERS AT THE CINCINNATI ZOO.—J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) CURIOUS CRAFT OF THE OLDEN TIME—LAST OF THE HORSE-POWER FERRY-BOATS ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT ST. MARY'S, MO., NOW REPLACED BY MODERN VESSELS.—W. M. Collins, New York.

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

NEW YORK WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, MICHIGAN THE SECOND, AND OHIO THE THIRD.



IMPOSING HALL OF FAME ON UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, NEW YORK, IN WHICH TABLETS IN HONOR OF ELEVEN NOTED PERSONS, INCLUDING THREE WOMEN, WERE UNVEILED IN THE PRESENCE OF A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING ON MEMORIAL DAY.

ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONS HONORED IN NEW YORK'S HALL OF FAME.

B. G. Phillips.



GOVERNOR HUGHES ADDRESSING THE ASSEMBLAGE AT THE HALL-OF-FAME TABLET UNVEILING—CHANCELLOR MAC CRACKEN, UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, IN CAP AND GOWN; GOVERNOR GUILD, OF MASSACHUSETTS (BAREHEADED), BACK OF GOVERNOR HUGHES.

Needless Blow to a Great Industry.

"REFORM with equity, or don't reform at all," was the position taken by a great many observant business men with regard to the great Packington house-cleaning of a year ago. This was the position taken also by LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and proof of the wisdom of it is found in the recent statement of the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. In April of last year the amount of canned beef exported was 4,122,000 pounds, as

against 893,017 for the corresponding month of this year. For ten months ending with April last year exportations showed 56,730,873 pounds, against 13,032,703 pounds during a similar period this year. During each of the past two years the value of exported canned beef amounted to \$6,500,000, while for the present year the value has shrunk to less than \$1,500,000—a clean loss of \$5,000,000 to American trade. This is the price paid for the needless publicity given to the criticisms of our packing-houses. In future it is hoped that reformers will imitate the pru-

dence of foreign nations in taking measures to safeguard our industries while seeking to correct evils.

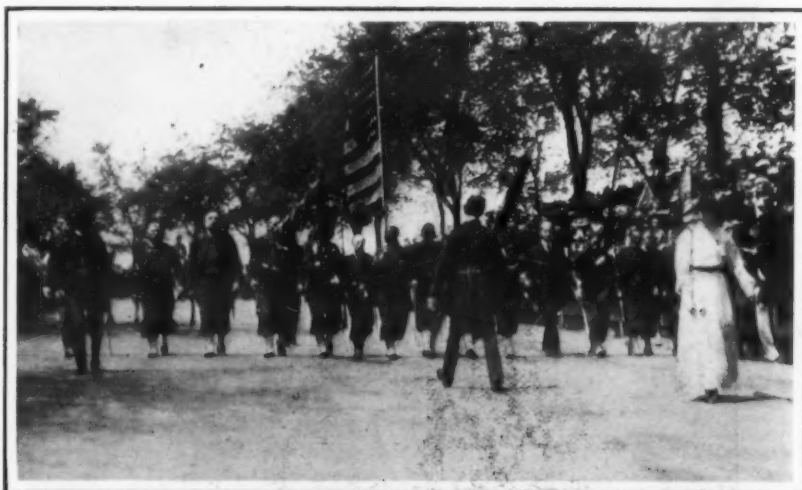
The Chinese Famine Fund.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY has received the following additional contributions to the Chinese famine fund: Mrs. C. E. Gunnell, Omaha, Neb., \$1; M. S. Pearse, Metuchen, N. J., \$4; A Reader, Newark, N. J., \$1; Mrs. Lillian Bowles, Columbus, O., \$1. As the famine is now broken, no more donations are needed.



A THOUGHTFUL EMPLOYER OF LABOR.

ONE OF THE GREAT NEW YORK DEPARTMENT STORES GIVES ITS WORK-PEOPLE AN OUTING IN CENTRAL PARK.—H. D. Blauvelt.



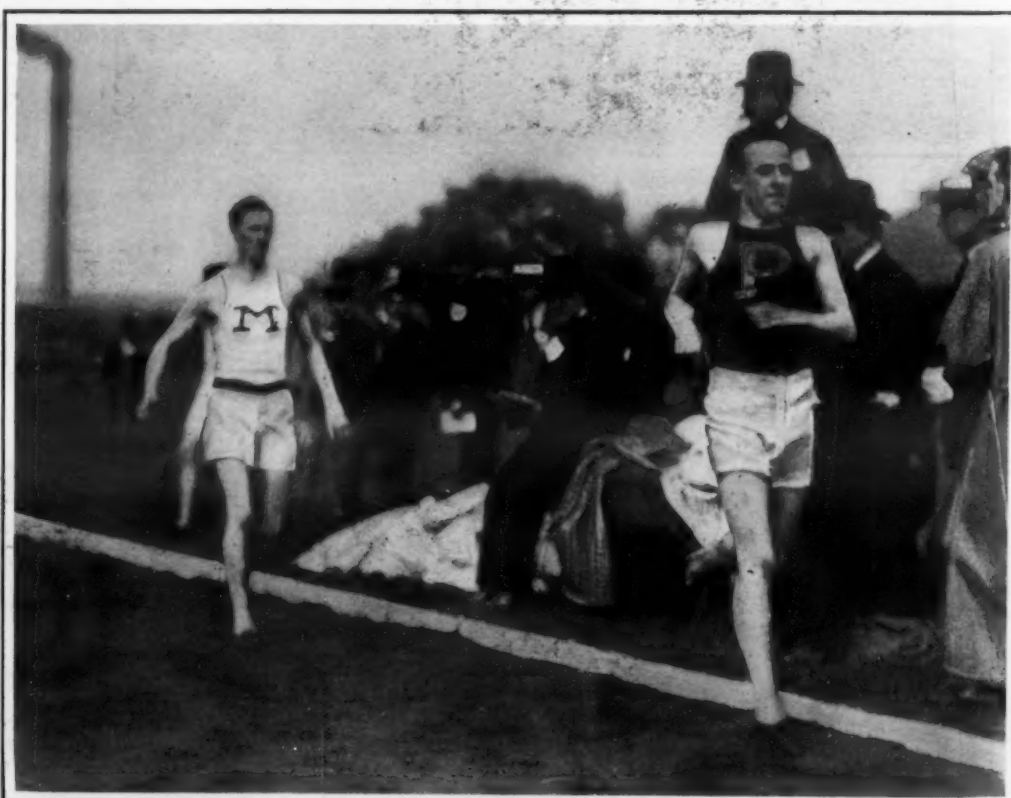
DWINDLING RANKS OF THE DEFENDERS OF THE UNION.

THE FEW AGED SURVIVORS OF THE FAMOUS DUEYEA ZOUAVES MARCHING MANFULLY IN THE MEMORIAL-DAY PARADE IN NEW YORK.—H. D. Blauvelt.



CHIEF WITNESS AGAINST HAYWOOD AND MOYER.

ONLY PICTURE TAKEN IN THE IDAHO PENITENTIARY OF HARRY ORCHARD, EX-GOVERNOR STEUNENBERG'S SELF-CONFESED MURDERER, WHO IMPLICATED HAYWOOD ET AL, IN THE CRIME.—H. L. Crane.



THE HERO OF A GREAT ATHLETIC MEET.

GUY HASKINS (PENNSYLVANIA) WINNING THE MILE RUN IN THE INTERCOLLEGIATE TRACK-AND-FIELD TOURNAMENT AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS., WITH COE (MICHIGAN) SECOND.—HASKINS'S VICTORY IN THE MILE AND HALF-MILE RACES WON THE CHAMPIONSHIP FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Pictorial News Co.

WHAT NOTABLE PEOPLE ARE TALKING ABOUT

SOCIALISM WOULD EXILE ABILITY.

BY HENRY CLEWS, BANKER AND FINANCIAL WRITER.

A STATE of socialism in the United States would tend to drive all our men of superior ability, skill,



HENRY CLEWS,
Well-known New York banker and
writer on financial topics.
Magovern & Baker.

and power out of the country. The strong would quickly seek other fields where the qualities which they possess would have a free chance and an open field. They would promptly desert a country that offered nothing better than a dismal, dead level, with no means of achievement in sight, and the nation would quickly fall into a state of miserable inertia or decay. Our forefathers came to this country to establish religious freedom; they next fought for political freedom; afterward they sacrificed a million lives for race freedom, and now

we, their successors, with such glorious traditions behind us, must stand for industrial and social freedom. For, in the final analysis, socialism can stop at nothing short of industrial slavery and political bondage. Great achievements would be impossible under it.

PUBLICITY THE REMEDY FOR CORPORATION EVILS.

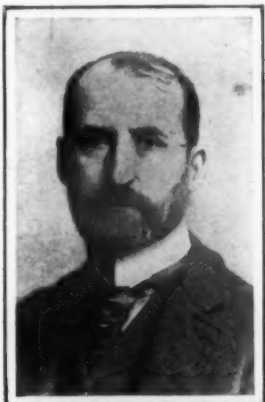
BY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE STRAUS.

The growth of industrial development has been more rapid under the pressure of the promoter and the financier than the development and adjustment of the laws which are necessary to guard the interests of the individual investor as well as the rights and interests of competing industries and of the general public. There has been sacrificed almost wholly the old personal responsibility that obtained in business when managed by individuals or by partnerships. This loss of responsibility is a very important factor, and doubtless explains many present evils. Perhaps no remedy will be more effective to eliminate the evils that flow from this lack of personal responsibility than to insure drastic publicity, which can only be had through governmental agency. This is one of the main functions of the bureau of corporations. Regarding the combination of power, in respect to which so much misinformation has gone abroad, let me say a word. It is not the existence of this combination of power, but its improper use, that should be regulated. A corporation desiring to perpetuate its domination may use its combination power to give better service—that is a public good; but when that power is used to prevent any one else from giving a like service, or the best service it can, then its combination power is being used as an encroachment upon the rights of others and against the public welfare. It is not within the power or proper sphere of the government to equalize competitors, but it is within the power and proper sphere of the government to equalize the opportunities of competitors. It is the sphere of the government to keep open equally to all men the avenues of commercial development, to maintain the opportunity for competition, and to prevent the use of unfair means that diminish or destroy such equal opportunity.

HOW RAILROADS MAY STILL GRANT REBATES.

BY JUSTICE GAYNOR, OF NEW YORK.

My own view is that it is only necessary for the government to appoint the general freight agent of every railroad, for he could stop all rate favoritism at once. It would not be for his office to fix the schedule of rates, but only to see that every one paid the schedule rate—no more and no less.



WILLIAM J. GAYNOR,
Justice of the New York Supreme
Court.—*Pearson.*

The actual payment of rebates back to shippers is now seldom done, but favoritism is done in many other ways. One way is to give favoritism in freight rates by billing goods at one-half their weight. Another way is by means of the private switches or tracks which connect many business places with the railroads. One of these little roads a

quarter of a mile long may get twenty-five or even fifty per cent. of the freight money charged by the railroad it connects and which carries the freight hundreds of thousands of miles; private freight cars leased to the railroad at exorbitant rates are another means, and still another is the giving of large commissions to a go-between for getting the freight. This favoritism in freight rates and passenger rates is also a wrong to the railroad stockholders. There are roads now

paying three or four per cent. dividends which would be paying near ten per cent. if the favoritism in freight rates were stopped.

THE NEWSPAPER AS A RECORD OF LIFE.

BY TALCOTT WILLIAMS, OF THE PHILADELPHIA "PRESS."

From the beginning, with all its faults, and it has had many, the controlling instinct of democratic institutions has led the American press to print and present the whole round of life. Nothing has been omitted. Educated men revolt at this need. They loathe much in the daily newspaper, because it lays before every man everything which is in progress, evil and good; but exactly as in the individual improvement is impossible until there has come clear consciousness of individual lack and sin, so with society as a whole, moral responsibility for reform will only awaken when consciousness of the existence of evil is forced home upon every soul in the community. The record of life as it is, without palliation, with none of the manifold omissions familiar in the journalism of other lands, has been the first moral ideal of the American newspaper. With it, as with the growth of consciousness in the individual, has come also the capacity for intellectual, moral, and national direction.

WHAT SCHOOLS CAN DO FOR PEACE.

BY STATE EDUCATION COMMISSIONER DRAPER, OF NEW YORK.

It would seem as though, with a little governmental favor, official records, and our free communication,

there might be a somewhat systematic and potential canvass of the teachers of the world in the interest of universal good-will, and of the common regard for definable moral standards which ought to be inviolable in both individual and international conduct. The teachers of the world might, through an organized movement, become a very great force in doing all this. The universities may well be counted upon to give point, form, and expression to the better sentiment of all countries in this behalf. The work of the colleges, and in some measure that of the secondary schools, may well anticipate that of the professional schools and the universities in this, as in other matters. The phases of it which may properly form a part in the work of the elementary schools are not obvious. If we teach the elements of knowledge and exemplify the elements of good morals in the primary schools, we shall not be censured if we omit constitutional law, political history, and international arbitration. It has been said that the text-books in the schools emphasize the triumphs of strife rather than the struggles and accomplishments of peace. It does not seem so to me. The literature used by the schools is the best in the world, infinitely more choice than ever before. It is not the literature of strife so much as of peace, work, and culture.



ANDREW S. DRAPER,
Commissioner of Education of
the State of New York.
Reed.

MAKING THE HUMAN RACE HEALTHIER.

BY DR. SENN, SURGEON-GENERAL OF ILLINOIS.

The methods for the prevention of diseases, which have developed wonderfully in the last few years, lead me to believe that the outlook for the elimination of the white plague is very hopeful. Those affected will be isolated, and if this is done, preventives may be used until consumption will be a thing of the past.

Mrs. McKinley—May 26th, 1907

THE nation leaves the office shut,
The pen upon the rack,
The tools beneath the shed to-day,
And hangs its door with black,
There's sorrow deep in every heart
That beats in cot or hall,
For one is passing to the grave
Who claims a tear from all.

NO idol of the forum doffs
To Death his laurel crown,
No soldier in the peace of God
Has laid his sabre down,
But for a woman every State,
From Maine's eternal crags
To Georgia's sunny cotton-fields,
Half-masts the starry flags.

THE nation loved her when she shared
McKinley's pride and power;
It knelt with her beside his bier
When fell her darkest hour,
So let the solemn bells be tolled,
Uncover every head,
McKinley's gentle widow goes
To join her famous dead.

MINNA IRVING.

The great work to be done is in medicine, for surgery long ago has reached almost its limit of perfection. Simplification in surgery will develop, but I think no great discovery in that branch of the profession remains to be made. In fact, I think that the greatest triumphs of surgery have been attained, and to make them more accessible will be the work of the future. As the medical profession in late years has discovered the causes of the worst diseases, it will only be a question of time when preventives will be generally used. The outlook, then, is that the human race will be better physically than it has ever been.

OUR RAILWAYS SUPPORT 20,000,000 PERSONS.

BY CHAIRMAN M. E. INGALLS, OF THE C., C. AND ST. L. R. R.

You may abuse the railway men—you may force into bankruptcy railway lines, but you cannot wipe out



MELVILLE E. INGALLS,
Chairman of the board of directors
of the "Big Four" railroad
system.—*Landy.*

the great transportation industry, the great business represented by the railways, without destroying the business of your country. There is nothing else that I know of that so permeates the life, the health, and the happiness of the nation as its transportation interests. Over a million of men are employed directly by the railways; at least five millions are employed by the railways and the companies which are subsidiary to and producers for the railways. Twenty millions of people, or one-fourth of all the inhabitants of this country, are dependent for their daily bread, their health, their happiness upon the prosperity of the railways. Therefore, he is a very careless man and no lover of his country who turns in and joins the crowd of demagogues who to-day are howling and abusing the railways. Your Congress, your Legislatures, your courts, must consider that this is an enormous question, and one of those which go to the very vitals of the life of the country. If the present condition of affairs is prolonged, it means panic; it means suffering; it means dull times, long hours, and poor wages for the working people. Never is the country so prosperous as when the railways are prosperous. The talk that their tariffs must be reduced, that the railways are charging too much, is the most foolish of all. Your railway rates are less than those of any country known to civilized man. A trifling reduction which you would be able to get would not secure happiness or comfort to the great mass of people, but might cause great suffering. It might mean a trifling sum of money to some shippers, but it would be productive of loss to the great mass of workingmen.

Index for Leslie's Weekly.

A CAREFULLY prepared index of the contents of LESLIE'S WEEKLY for the year 1906 has been printed, and will be sent on receipt of a ten-cent stamp to pay for postage, to those of our readers who may desire it. Immediate application should be made. Address "Index Department," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Amateur Christmas Photographs Wanted.

THOUGH Christmas is a long distance ahead, LESLIE'S WEEKLY is making preparations to insure the excellence of its next Christmas number. Photographers are particularly desired to submit as early as possible such work as is suitable for the Christmas competition, or for other illustrative purposes of the holiday number. For the best picture submitted on a Christmas subject a prize of \$10 will be awarded.

An Old Editor

FOUND \$2,000 WORTH OF FOOD.

THE editor of a paper out in Oklahoma said: "Yes, it is true when I got hold of Grape-Nuts food, it was worth more than a \$2,000 doctor bill to me, for it made me a well man. I have gained twenty-five pounds in weight, my strength has returned tenfold, my brain power has been given back to me, and that is an absolute essential, for I am an editor, and have been for thirty-five years."

"My pen shall always be ready to speak a good word for this powerful nutritive food. I had, of course, often read the advertisements regarding Grape-Nuts, but never thought to apply the food to my own use, until, in my extremity and sickness, the thought came to me that it might fit my case. The statements in regard to the food are absolutely correct, as I have proven in my own case. One very fortunate thing about the food is that while it is the most scientifically made and highly nourishing concentrated food I have ever known, it has so delicious a taste that it wins and holds friends." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.



ENORMOUS PEACOCK FLOAT, AN IMPOSING FEATURE OF THE PARADE IN THE "BATTLE OF THE FLOWERS," IN MEXICO CITY.—*Luis G. Guzman.*



ONE OF THE ODDLY DECORATED VEHICLES WHICH FORMED A PART OF THE PAGEANT IN MEXICO CITY'S "BATTLE OF THE FLOWERS."—*Luis G. Guzman.*



PREHISTORIC CARTOON IN STONE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT LATELY UNEARTHED NEAR MIOELIA, MEX.



ANIMATED SCENE IN MEXICO CITY ON THE DAY OF THE "BATTLE OF THE FLOWERS," AN ANNUAL AND TIME-HONORED FESTIVAL.



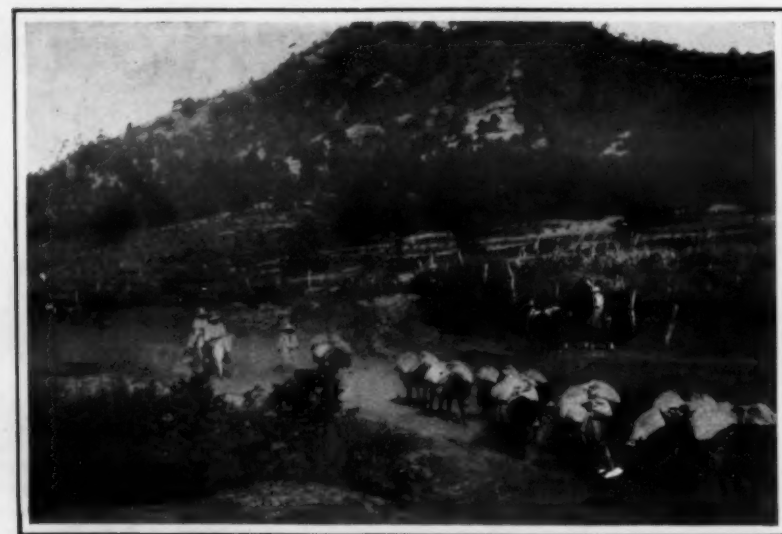
WOOD-CUTTER FROM THE MOUNTAINS CARRYING A HEAVY PACK OF STICKS TO MARKET.



DRY-GOODS PEDDLER DISPOSING OF SOME OF HIS WARES TO A YOUNG WOMAN.



PRIMITIVE FARMING—PLOWING WITH A STICK IN THE SHADOW OF POPOCATEPETL.



RICE-LADEN PACK-TRAIN EN ROUTE TO MARKET FROM THE HOT COUNTRY.



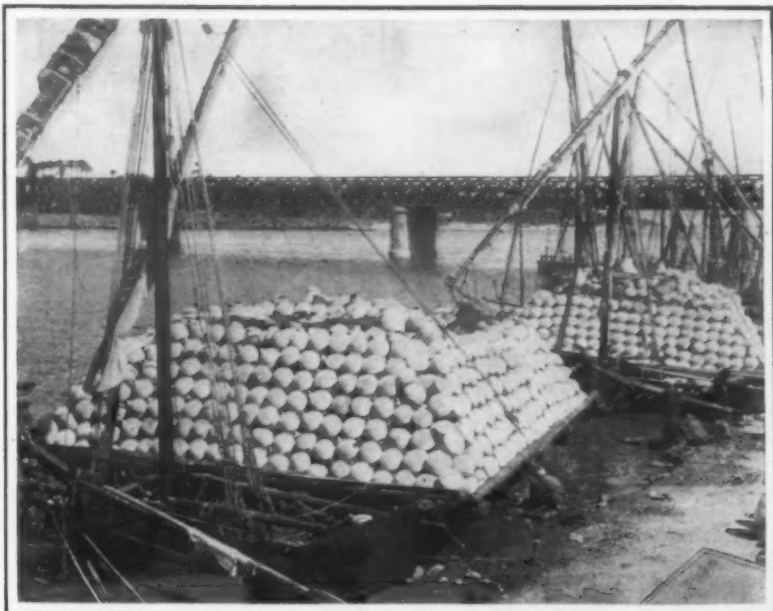
ANTIQUATED MEXICAN METHODS—WINNOWING FROM A SOMBRERO WHEAT THRESHED BY HORSES' HOOFES.

NOVEL RECREATION AND ODD PHASES OF INDUSTRY IN MEXICO.

BRILLIANT SPRING FLORAL FESTIVAL AT THE REPUBLIC'S CAPITAL, AN ANCIENT SCULPTOR'S CURIOUS WORK, AND OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH PRIMITIVE METHODS PREVAIL.—*Photographs by Sumner W. Matteson.*



WATER-CARRIERS OF THE NILE VALLEY—NATIVE WOMEN BEARING HOME ON THEIR HEADS HEAVY JARS FILLED FROM THE NILE.



HOUSEHOLD CROCKERY FOR EGYPTIAN PEASANTS—NATIVE CRAFT LOADED WITH POROUS CLAY JARS EN ROUTE TO UPPER EGYPT.



MOHAMED ABDALLAH, WHO ACTED AS CHIEF DRAGOMAN FOR BISHOP POTTER AND GEORGE ADE.



ONE OF THREE ANGLO-AMERICAN UP-TO-DATE NILE STEAMERS THAT RUN FROM CAIRO TO THE FIRST CATARACT.



ODD DEVICE, THE "SHADUF," USED FOR RAISING WATER FROM THE RIVER FOR THE FIELDS.



NATIVES OF UPPER EGYPT MAKING COFFEE ON THE NILE'S BANK.



WASHING VEGETABLES IN THE NILE BEFORE SENDING THEM TO MARKET.



EGYPT'S CHIEF MEANS OF IRRIGATION—SAKIEH, WITH A BLINDFOLDED BUFFALO, DRAWING WATER FROM THE FAMOUS STREAM.



TYPICAL VILLAGE OF ANTIQUE STYLE ON THE BANK OF THE NILE—NATIVE WASHING HIS FEET IN PREPARATION FOR PRAYER.

THE SWAY OF ANTIQUITY IN MODERN EGYPT.

CURIOUS OLD-TIME IRRIGATION DEVICES, AN ANCIENT VILLAGE ON THE NILE, QUEER-CARGOED CRAFT, AND PECULIAR ACTIVITIES OF THE PEOPLE.—Photographs by Harriet Quimby. See page 564.

What the Tourist Likes To See in Egypt

By HARRIET QUIMBY

CAIRO, EGYPT, May 10, 1907

MANY TOURISTS who have crossed the Mediterranean to Alexandria and have made the three-hour journey thence by express to Cairo establish themselves in one of the fashionable hotels, do a little shopping in the native quarter, see a mosque or two, a native wedding, ride a camel the quarter-mile distance from the Mena House to the sphinx, and perhaps go as far as to visit Saqqara—a day's excursion from Cairo—then turn homeward fancying, and also declaring, that they have seen Egypt. So they have, in a sense; but Cairo is no more representative of Egypt as a country than New York is of the entire United States. To see upper Egypt, with its fellaheen life, its mud cities, and its quaint scenery, is like turning the leaves of an old history and studying the engravings, for neither the country nor the people have changed to any appreciable degree since the days of Mohammed, unless it be in the accomplishment in which all seem to be equally well trained—that of begging *backsheesh*. Egypt is spoken of as becoming modernized, but there is no indication of anything more modern than two thousand years ago between Cairo and Luxor—or, more properly, the little English city of Kom Ombo, beyond Luxor, where an English company has been formed and agricultural experiments are being carried forward.

To the credit of the Egyptian government it may be stated that a serious attempt is being made to suppress the *backsheesh* system, and notices printed in English, German, and French are posted, especially in Luxor, requesting tourists to give only the legitimate fees to the attendants at the tombs and temples visited. But these notices avail little, for by the time one has reached Luxor the *backsheesh*-giving has become a sort of disease not to be shaken off at a moment's notice. The average tourist is scarcely able to ignore the expectant expression on the countenance of the attendant who has shown him through the tombs. It may be useful as well as amusing for the tourist to learn a few words in Arabic before he begins his Egyptian tour, for he who smilingly says "*Bukra bukra*" to the insistent beggar is rewarded with smiles of appreciation, as of a joke turned on the joker, for *bukra* means "to-morrow," and even the children seem to enjoy hearing it from the lips of a tourist, even though it means the loss of *backsheesh*. "*Kam-el-oka*," or "how much for a pound," will generally silence the venders of *antikas*, who often make themselves a nuisance by their persistency.

The once popular *dahabeah* system of traversing the Nile is now almost unheard of, for the majority of *dahabeahs* are constantly becalmed, or they get stuck in the mud and have to be pulled off so often that the romance and comfort flee, and the choice is given to an up-to-date steamer with strong engines and a competent crew of native navigators. No river in the world is more difficult to navigate than the Nile, for it has as many moods as there are hours in the day, and the current of the stream changes in such a short time that while one day the deepest part of the river is in the very middle, the next day finds it safer for the steamers to keep close to the bank. For this reason, especially late in the season, there are no craft seen sailing on the Nile after dark, for it is only by the color of the water and by occasional poling that the shift of the stream can be discerned. The steamers are the pleasantest and the most restful method of taking the Nile trip, which begins at Cairo and ends at Assuan, but a very good train will convey passengers the same distance in less time, although with considerably more heat and dust. But it is surprising to find such good railway service and trains *de luxe* running through the sand.

It is from the steamer, however, that one gets the best idea of the natives, and as almost the entire population of Egypt live within a stone's throw of the life-giving Nile, the only water in Egypt, it is natural that the traveler by steamer will be treated to many novel sights which are lost to the flyer by train. Although the Nile is not generally considered a scenic river, it is, nevertheless, filled with pictures both strange and beautiful, from the tall palm-trees scattered along the banks to the fleets of native *feluccas*, with their odd, pointed sails, different from any craft in other waters. It is curious to observe the different degrees of enjoyment that travelers glean from the same sights, and nowhere is this study better enjoyed than during a trip up the Nile. One person will find a sight in everything he sets his eyes on, and he lives in a marvelous, ever-changing, never-ending exhibition. Another sees practically nothing, but complains constantly of the slowness of the boat or train which is carrying him to the big things, which, by precedent and to save his reputation, he is obliged to enjoy, or to pretend to, at least. One wants to see all the mosques, tombs, and hospitals, and cares naught for the rest. Another prefers the cool deck of the steamer or the inviting veranda of a hotel, to the long donkey-rides necessary to visit the wonderful temples and tombs built thousands of years ago. One gazes at a headless statue, and is lost in fancies which he lets play around it, and this same statue to another is simply a huge piece of stone—only roughly carved to a semblance of a man, and broken into the bargain.

From the steamer on the Nile there are two features which all enjoy, the *shadufs* and the *sakiyehs*, which are scattered along the banks, and are altogether too novel to be ignored. Both are devices for raising

water from the river, and the land is irrigated almost entirely by these quaint contrivances, which were in use during the earliest history of Egypt. The *shaduf* consists simply of two poles of wood or of reeds and mud with a cross-bar, to which is attached another pole with a water-tight basket of palm-fibre at one end and a counter-balance of Nile mud at the other. The water drawers, with only a girdle to protect their bronzed skin from the burning sun, work methodically, pulling down the basket to the water, where it is filled, and the weighted end of the pole raises it to the surface—a most fatiguing labor and about the most monotonous in the world. The *shaduf* men are the hardest workers and about the poorest paid of any in all Egypt. Their daily wage ranges from two to four piasters—in our money equivalent to ten to twenty cents—and yet they are happy, apparently, for they sing constantly at their work. The *shaduf* songs are similar to those of all laborers in lower Egypt—above Luxor they are different. They are, for the most part, of religious origin, and many are repetitions of passages from the Koran.

The voices from the banks floating in on every side from not only the *shaduf* men, but also the workers in the fields, are of interest to those on the steamer's deck. The Egyptian in general is fond of music. The boatmen in rowing, the water-raisers at the *shadufs*, the porters in carrying weights, or a number of workmen all employed in the same task, such as carrying rocks, etc., sing in concert and almost constantly. The *sakiyeh*, the other device for raising water, is as old as Egypt itself, and is most interesting. The *sakiyeh* is an endless chain of clay jars arranged on a wheel which turns in cogs of another wheel set at an angle, and as the camel or gamoose or buffalo turns the surface wheel, the jars are lowered one by one on the chain, dip down into the river, and, upon reaching the surface, drag over a trough, which causes them to turn and empty. As the river lowers with the season of the year more jars are added to lengthen the chain, and the work of the *sakiyeh* is continued. The animals employed in turning the *sakiyeh* wheels are blindfolded to prevent their becoming dizzy, for they tread round and round in a circle by the hour. As these water-wheels are of wood, they make a peculiar creaking sound as they turn, and it is said that when these sounds are hushed by the oiling of the wheels, the animals become restless.

Frequently along the banks are seen groups of coffee drinkers, who roast their coffee in small kettles, then grind and boil it over the same fire. The women with their water jars also form picturesque groups along the banks, for all water for household use is brought by the women from the river. Many of the women are unable to lift the heavy jars when they are filled, but after they have once been hoisted by their companions, the weight is so balanced that it is not felt. According to the Koran, the men of the Mohammedan faith are required to wash their faces, hands, and feet every time they pray. As they pray five times a day, the banks of the Nile present a sort of perpetual bathing scene. The women do not pray, and consequently do not wash so frequently, and their appearance is representative of what Egyptian cleanliness would be were it not for the Koran. At the various landings the natives swarm about with delicious oranges for sale.

A number of half- and whole-day excursions are made from the steamer to the various temples and tombs before Luxor is reached, but as this ancient city of Thebes is the most important of any along the Nile, several days are spent there before the steamer proceeds to Assuan and the first cataract. Aside from the monumental wonders of Luxor, which have been written about until we are all more or less familiar with them, the average tourist is impressed with the fact that up there, hundreds of miles from anything modern, and with the desert on one side and the mysterious river on the other, there is a veritable Palm Beach of hotels which mark the foreign invasion during the last few years. The Winter Palace, sitting in the sand, surrounded by thousand-year-old temples, mud huts, and broken statues, is a revelation, with its luxuries equal to any found in the largest of European cities. And it is a trifle odd to see, in the cool, green-carpeted corridors and the tea-rooms, tourists displaying gowns which would be appropriate for a grand fête or a fashionable garden party.

Luxor is a city of strange contrasts. Naturally, the excursions to the temples and across the river to the Tombs of the Kings and the Valley of the Queens hold the interest of the tourist for the first few days, but, after that, it is both restful and entertaining to turn attention upon the native with his customs and wiles, many of which have been acquired within the last four years; for, although Luxor itself is primitive to a degree, the natives found about the hotels and in the shops are sophisticated from their constant contact with travelers. In the native shops, ranged along the bank within a stone's throw of the water, are *antikas* of every description and of every age, ranging from a few weeks to a couple of thousand years, and to the tourist it is somewhat puzzling to tell which is which, so skillfully are some of the *antikas* duplicated by the native manufacturers. All Egypt seems to be imbued with the spirit of digging. Everywhere one will see men and women, and even children, poking about in the sand and among the rocks in search of secreted tombs.

In Luxor the diggers are frequently rewarded with finds of beads, coins, and even mummies.

Along the bank on the Luxor side of the river, in the shop of Ahmed Abd-el-Rahin, there is an astounding bargain in mummified babies, and one in particular, which he claims is three thousand years old, is offered for the trifling sum of twelve dollars. The circumstance is not without its pathetic side; nevertheless, the first impulse of the average human is to laugh when the honorable Ahmed comes forth with the gay little case covered with hieroglyphics and tells you that it is a baby and urges that it be taken to America. The curious part of it is that many tourists do buy these tiny mummies, which to all appearances are genuine as to age; and it is another curious fact that tourists buy the mummy cloths, tattered and torn and stained, although wonderful in color and design, that have been wrapped around the dead bodies of the ancient Egyptians. Also the venders of separate hands and feet seem to enjoy a good income during the season.

It is in Luxor especially that mummies are sold, and tourists are frequently seen dickering with boy venders on the street for their store of detached hands, feet, or fingers. Selling dead things seems to be a mania in Luxor. While our party was returning from a visit to the tombs of the kings, a veiled woman riding a donkey offered for sale a beautiful green beetle which she had found on a palm-tree and had impaled. A little farther on a small girl carried a dead sparrow, which, from pure instinct, she held out for sale. Dealers in scarabs are in evidence everywhere on the streets, and the traveler can buy these quaint ornaments by the hundred, by the dozen, and by the piece, and at all prices. It is seldom that the street dealers have anything genuine in the way of *antikas*, aside from pieces of mummies, for when they do find them they sell them at good prices to shop-keepers who know where to dispose of them in turn. Tiny clay or mud statues of the great Rameses II. are for sale at any price. It would no doubt please the great king, who so desired to be remembered that he erected dozens of temples to his glorification, to know that a Rameses bar in Luxor dispenses whiskey and soda to weary travelers, and there is a Rameses antique shop, and any number of donkeys are named after the ancient ruler.

Donkey-riding in Luxor is one of the joys of the tourists, for the best animals in all Egypt are to be found here, and a visit to the native shops, and later a gallop along the banks of the Nile by twilight, is a unique pleasure which remains long in the memory. Donkeys are hired by the day or by the hour, and the price by the day is only two shillings, with a small *backsheesh* for the donkey-boy who runs constantly behind. These donkey-boys are marvels in the matter of endurance. It is fully twelve miles to the Tombs of the Kings and return, yet the donkey-boys keep close behind all the way, whether one gallops or trots, and in addition they carry lunch baskets, cameras, or any other paraphernalia that the tourist may wish to have along. The dragomans of Luxor are also excellent, and far better than those found in Cairo. Upon the arrival of train or steamer a small army of these guides rush up with cards extolling their virtues and stating their experience, trustworthiness, etc. One rather clever at reading faces picks out the Americans at once and tells them that he was dragoman to Bishop Potter, who made the Nile trip last year. Another, and a very good one—Mohammed Abdalla—claims attention because he helped George Ade to find the temples and tombs. Both had books filled with recommendations, and it was interesting to note the names and addresses from across the Atlantic. Some of the dragomans speak several languages in a quaint fashion, although quite well enough to make themselves understood, and they are welcomed by the stranger who has, outside of the hotels, heard nothing but Arabic spoken. French is the principal language of Egypt aside from the native Arabic.

The Disappearing Square-rigged Ship.

ONE CANNOT without a pang of sadness contemplate the rapidly-lessening number of American square-rigged ships. Twenty-years ago there were thirty-six square-rigged ships commanded by captains from one Maine town, the town of Searsport, which has raised more masters of deep-sea ships than any other port in the country. Now Searsport captains command freight and passenger steamships, government transports and large schooners engaged in coast-wise commerce. There are only two square-rigged sailing ships under the command of Searsport captains, and one of those two, the ship *E. B. Sutton*, now on her way from Hong-Kong to New York, is to be converted into a coal barge on her arrival, as many other deep-sea vessels have been. Twenty years ago there were about four hundred sailing ships under the American flag. Now there are not one-quarter as many. With the passing of the square-rigged ships goes much of the poetry of the sea. Their diminution is mainly due to the short-sighted policy with which we have given up the peaceful empire of the deep seas to other nations. The time may come—it may not be far off—when, as a nation, we shall get our eyes open to the fact that no other American industry is so worthy of encouragement and protection as ship-building.



CAPTAIN CHANCE,
Chicago's (National) crack first baseman, reaching
for one of Mathewson's out-shoots.



HAL CHASE,
(New York Americans) at first, gathering in a hot
throw from third and balking a runner.



TIM JORDAN,
First baseman, whose "big black bat" has done
wonders for the Brooklyn National team.



CY SEYMOUR,
The greatest home-run hitter in the New York
National team, in a pretty piece of "stick work."

FOUR HEROES OF THE DIAMOND.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND BROOKLYN PLAYERS WHO HAVE AN ENTHUSIASTIC FOLLOWING.—Photographs by B. G. Phillips.

Swallows As Insect Destroyers.

A MOST interesting as well as exceedingly valuable document on the value of swallows as insect-destroyers, prepared by H. W. Henshaw, has been issued by the bureau of biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. It especially calls upon the Northern States to promote the increase of all the varieties of the swallow tribe nesting in those States and migrating through the cotton belt, the swallows being the most useful of the birds that prey upon the boll weevil, a terrible pest that is spreading at the rate of fifty miles a year, despite every effort to stay its march. Careful directions are given for the protection of the tree swallow, the barn swallow, the bank swallow, the cliff swallow, and especially the purple martin, the largest and most beautiful of all the swallow tribe. The peculiar value

of the swallows to the cotton-grower is due to the fact that these "light cavalry of the avian army" capture insects in midair. Orioles and other birds capture weevils on the bolls, but when swallows are migrating over the cotton fields they find weevils flying in the open and wage active war upon them. "As many as forty-seven adult weevils have been found in the stomach of a single cliff swallow." The following quotation will partly indicate the attractiveness with which the paper presents a most important subject:

What may be termed the interstate relations of birds are not always as simple as in the case of swallows. Some birds are most desirable summer residents of Northern States, but when migrating greatly damage certain crops in the Southern States. Not so with the swallows. Their beauty, their graceful flight, and their sociability insure them a welcome everywhere and endear them to every lover of nature. Their aesthetic value, however, great as it is, is not so important as their economic worth, so constant and effective is the warfare they wage against the insect hosts which, but for them and other avian benefactors, would render successful agriculture impossible. To the Southern States may safely be intrusted the duty of

protecting and augmenting in every possible way the numbers of resident birds that prey upon the boll weevil. But it is for the Northern States to aid the good work as far as lies in their power. An enlightened patriotism knows no State boundaries. The insect enemy of the farmer of either district is the enemy of the common weal, and only from co-operation can come a full measure of success.

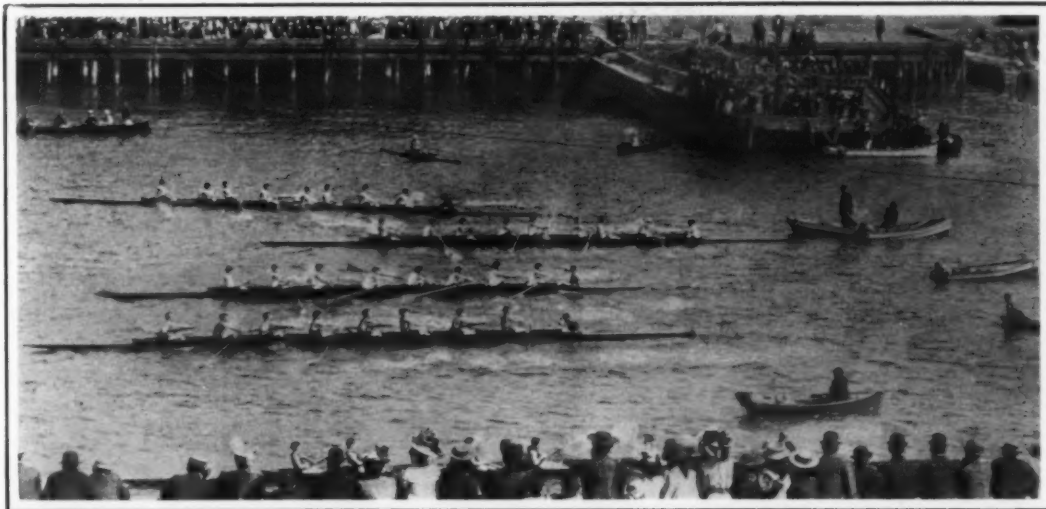
Brainy Men

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It supplies just the material that is most wasted by brain-work and nervous exertion—the Phosphates.

For the Nursery—For the Table.

For all ages, in all climates, under all conditions, Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk and Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk fill every milk or cream requirement. Superior for ice-cream.



START OF THE MEMORIAL DAY INTERSCHOLASTIC BOAT RACE (8-OARED) ON THE HARLEM RIVER, WON BY THE
NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE OVER THREE OTHER CREWS.
By courtesy of the New York "Tribune."



CORNELL-HOBART LACROSSE GAME AT GENEVA, N. Y., FOR THE
NORTHERN COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIP, WON BY CORNELL,
2 TO 1.—Lieutenant Douglas Donald.



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA CRICKET TEAM, WHICH WILL MAKE A TOUR OF ENGLAND THIS
SEASON AND PLAY WITH MANY ENGLISH ELEVENs.

P.-J. Press Bureau.

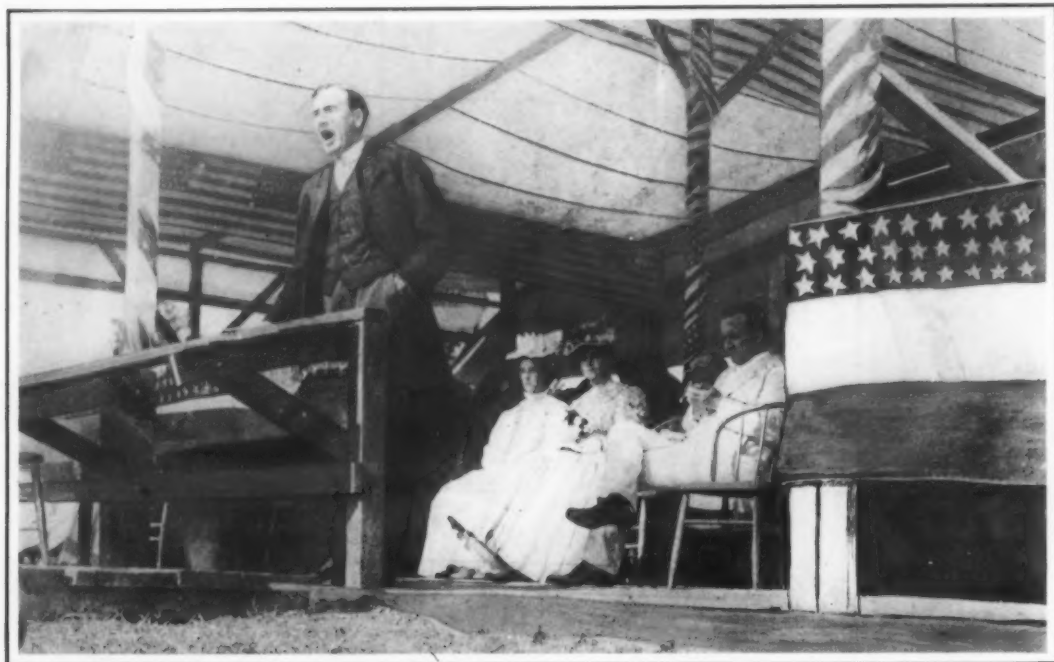


HARVARD VARSITY CREW OUT FOR A PRACTICE SPIN ON THE CHARLES RIVER.

Boston Photo News Co.

Farley, stroke; Severance, 7; Bacon, 6; Richardson, 5; Glass, 4; Faulkner, 3; Lunt, 2; Burchard, bow;
Blagden, Coxswain.

REPRESENTATIVES OF AMATEUR ATHLETIC PROWESS PROMINENT IN THIS SEASON'S OUTDOOR SPORTS.



GOVERNOR JOHN A. JOHNSON, OF MINNESOTA, A DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY, MAKING AN ADDRESS AT THE DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT.

Right to left, seated: Governor Vardaman of Mississippi; Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Vardaman.



MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, IN HONOR OF FALLEN HEROES OF THE CIVIL WAR, RECENTLY DEDICATED ON THE VICKSBURG BATTLE-FIELD.

DEDICATION OF MINNESOTA'S MONUMENT TO HER SOLDIERS WHO FELL AT VICKSBURG.

Photographs by Charles Long.

Calvin in the Light of To-day.

THE FOUR-HUNDREDTH anniversary of the birth of the great theologian and reformer, John Calvin, which will occur on July 10th, 1909, is already beginning to attract public attention on both sides of the Atlantic. In New York City a great meeting has been held to promote the erection in Geneva of a monument which shall be a "permanent memorial of the influence of the great reformer and his associates on the modern world, from the broad view-point of history." It is noteworthy that the call for this meeting was signed not only by leaders of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, but also by such distinguished liberal thinkers as President Eliot, Hon. Andrew D. White, and Charles Francis Adams; and the meeting itself was broadly representative.

New England Congregationalism is no longer Calvinistic. There are probably few in even the Presbyterian, Reformed, and Baptist Churches of America who hold the doctrines of predestination, election, and reprobation as sternly as Calvin set them forth. The vast majority of American Protestants are Arminian, not Calvinistic, in their theology. But it is nevertheless fitting that they should join with Switzerland, France, England, Scotland, Holland, and Germany in doing homage to the memory of John Calvin. His theology was so rigidly intellectual and coldly systematic that it seems

devoid of sympathy, and to his thought God was a sovereign rather than a Father; but we are not to infer that he was heartless. Calvinism was more than a creed. It was a tremendous intellectual and moral force, working for righteousness and planting the seeds of law and liberty in many lands. Logically the creed of

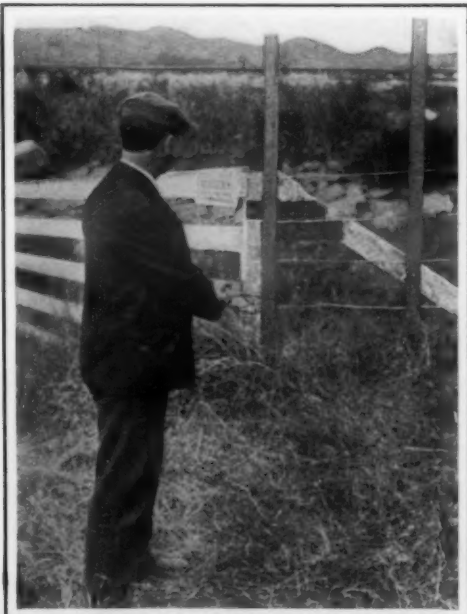
Calvin would seem destined to create a spiritual aristocracy; but practically it wrought mightily not only for freedom, but for democracy.

Geneva, the birthplace of Rousseau, has had many influential thinkers, but as a power for the promotion of human liberty Calvin has been of more consequence than all the rest. The next two years will witness much study of his personality, much philosophizing on the elements of his intellectual, moral, and social influence. To the popular imagination he does not appear a captivating figure; but we believe that the details of his character and career will win for him a place in the affections as well as the reverence of men. He was by no means a recluse, nor was he merely a theologian and controversialist. His noble character had beauty as well as strength. He was intensely alive. Everything that concerned the business as well as the religion of his city was of interest to him—its industries, its trade, its sanitation, its civic administration, its police, the education of its youth.

Calvin was the intimate friend of Melancthon. Fierce in his controversies, he was tender in his affections, and never ceased to mourn the wife who had been his companion and comfort for ten happy years. His pallid face was illuminated by lustrous eyes. His soul was an engine too tremendous for his frail body, and his prodigious activities were carried on at the expense of terrible physical sufferings. At the end of his stormy voyage he came bravely into port.



WHERE THE WRECKER GOT IN HIS WORK—WIRE (IN FOREGROUND) BY MEANS OF WHICH THE RAIL WAS PULLED OVER AFTER THE LOOSENING OF THE PLATES AND THE DRAWING OF THE SPIKES.



HOW THE MISCREANT PULLED THE WIRE WHICH DISPLACED THE RAIL.



WRECKED TRAIN LYING IN THE GULLY AFTER ITS FALL FROM THE TRESTLE.



MASS OF RUINS SHOWING THE COMPLETENESS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CARS.

A CALIFORNIA TRAIN-WRECKER'S DASTARDLY CRIME.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COAST LINE LIMITED THROWN, AT NIGHT, FROM A HIGH TRESTLE, AT WEST GLENDALE, CAL., BY A WRECKER (SUPPOSED TO BE A DISCHARGED EMPLOYEE) WHO PULLED OVER A LOOSENED RAIL BY MEANS OF A LONG WIRE—TWO PERSONS WERE KILLED AND TWENTY HURT.—A REWARD OF \$10,000 WAS OFFERED FOR THE WRECKER.—Photographs by M. E. Rafert.



VILLA ACHILLEION, ON THE GREEK ISLAND OF CORFU, FORMERLY A FAVORITE RESIDENCE OF EMPRESS ELIZABETH OF AUSTRIA, RECENTLY PURCHASED BY EMPEROR WILLIAM.
Illustrirte Zeitung.



CHORUS OF THREE THOUSAND VENETIAN CHILDREN ON THE STEPS OF THE CHURCH OF OUR LADY OF SAFETY, SINGING BEFORE THE KING OF ITALY.
L'Illustrazione.



A TRAGEDY OF THE BULL-RING—FAMOUS MADRID MATADOR GORED BY THE ANIMAL HE WAS TORMENTING.—*Blanco y Negro.*



MODERN SEVEN-LEAGUE BOOTS—"CURVE-SHOES" WHICH ENABLE THE WEARER TO TAKE GIANT STRIDES.—*Sketch.*



DEMONSTRATION (AT BEZIER) OF FRENCH VINE-GROWERS AGAINST THE RUIN OF THEIR INDUSTRY BY WINE-ADULTERATION.—*Monde Illustré.*



SCENE AT THE INSTALLATION OF PRINCE RANJIT SINGHI AS JAM OF NAWANAGAR, INDIA—CARRIAGE CONTAINING LADIES OF HIS ZENANA.—*Empress.*



MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE STUDY OF THE DREADED "SLEEPING SICKNESS" TREATING NATIVE PATIENTS IN THE FRENCH CONGO.
L'Illustration.



"GENTLEMEN, IT'S A BOY!"—KING ALFONSO PRESENTING THE NEW-BORN HEIR TO THE SPANISH THRONE TO HIS MINISTERS AND THE DIGNITARIES OF THE COURT.
Illustrated London News.

WITH THE NEWS ARTISTS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS.

A PAGE OF VARIED INTEREST, SHOWING THE RESULTS OF THEIR ENTERPRISE AND ACTIVITY IN THREE CONTINENTS.

Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

LYNCHING of negroes is not, as some persons would have us believe, a result of the granting of political rights to the black man. The acquittal, by a Kentucky jury, of four negroes—slaves—charged with the murder of a white family, so infuriated the lower classes of Louisville that on May 13th, 1857, a mob forced the jail in which the men were still confined, using a small cannon for the purpose, overpowering the resistance of the mayor, chief of police, and other officers of the law, and hanged three of the prisoners, the fourth having committed suicide in preference to falling into the hands of the lynchers.

Though the yachting of 1857 did not involve the huge sums which are now expended upon that sport of multi-millionaires, there was great interest in the regatta of the New York Yacht Club, which was sailed on May 4th, over a triangular course in New York Bay. Excursion steamers and many varieties of pleasure-boats followed the race, and the ships in the harbor were gayly dressed for the occasion. The winning boat was the sloop *Julia*, the sloops *Una* and *Edgar* taking second and third honors respectively.

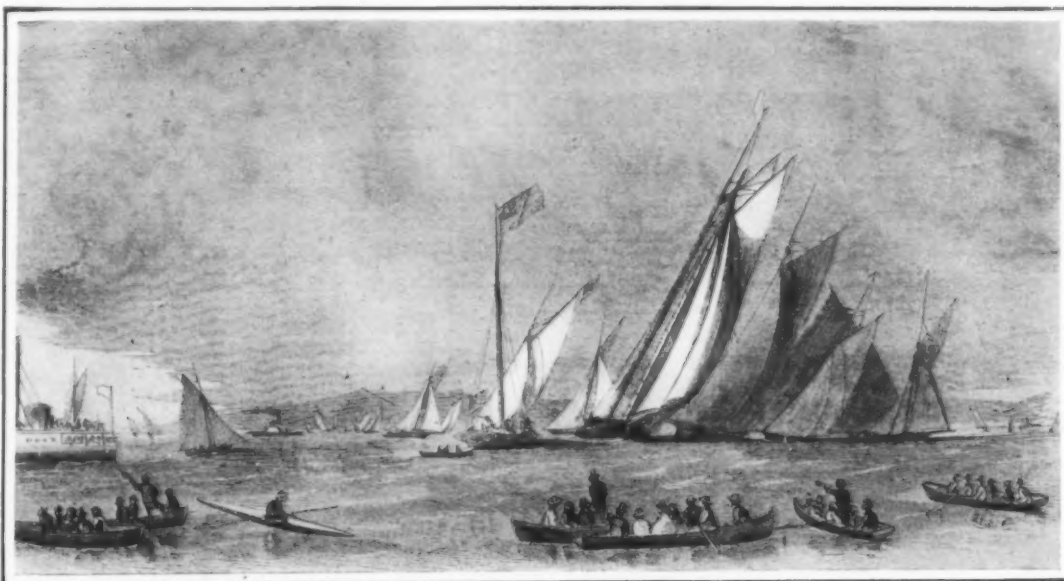
Pensions for Worn-out Preachers

IT IS gratifying to see that some of the religious denominations are beginning to have a deeper concern for the proper support of superannuated ministers. It is high time. The Methodist Episcopal Church has, almost from its very beginning, systematically raised funds for this purpose, but they have not been sufficient to provide anything like an adequate support. A strong commission appointed to consider this subject has reported a plan which, if adopted by the general conference, will result in a great improvement. A very few of the stronger conferences are securing large endowments for this purpose. The plan proposed by the commission aims at a retiring pension at the rate of ten dollars annually for each year of the preacher's active ministry, with provision for increase in special cases. Thus a man who has been in the active ministry forty years would be entitled to \$400 a year. This is not munificent, but endowments will have to be greatly increased before even this can be paid throughout the whole denomination.

The subject of ministerial relief was one of the most prominent and important ones considered by the recent Presbyterian General Assembly. The average salary of preachers in that great and strong church is only \$700 a year. In speaking on this subject the Rev. Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, referred to the preachers as idolized at thirty, criticized at forty, ostracized at fifty, ostracized at sixty, and canonized at seventy. He said that an endowment fund of \$6,000,000 was needed. A hod-carrier, who learns his trade in a day, can earn more in a year than the preachers get on the average, though the education of the latter costs them years of study and thousands of dollars of expense. At the annual session of the English Baptist Union, in London, a Liverpool pastor pronounced the treatment of superannuated ministers by the denomination disgraceful, and went on to say, "We give our old ministers a miserable pittance which we call an annuity. I would suggest a kinder method. I would depute every year a man of fifty-nine to take all of our clergymen of sixty to the edge of a cliff. It should be a glorious autumnal afternoon. I would have the man of fifty-nine address his seniors, pointing out the cloud palaces in the western sky. He would say, 'Within are many mansions of my Father's house,' and bidding them take the path to golden glory which the setting sun cast on the silver sea, he would topple them gently over, one by one, and come away humming, 'Part of the host have crossed the flood and part are crossing now.' No doubt he would chuckle to think his turn would come next year. No doubt he would have a feeling of joy to think he had rendered God and his generation more service than an annuity fund." His sarcasm was just, but his humor

was heard with mixed emotions, some of his aged clerical hearers finding it more pathetic than funny.

The raising of conference and denominational endowments for superannuated preachers and for the



YACHTS ROUNDING THE HOME STAKE-BEAT, OFF HOBOKEN, IN THE NEW YORK REGATTA OF 1857.
Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, June 13th, 1857, and copyrighted.



MOB FORCING THE LOUISVILLE JAIL IN ORDER TO LYNCH FOUR NEGRO SLAVES ACCUSED OF MURDER.
Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, June 13th, 1857, and copyrighted.

widows and orphans of preachers, by the solicitation of offerings for this purpose, is greatly to be commended; but conferences and churches could also greatly increase their endowments by judiciously erecting a conference block or building in the leading city or cities of each large conference. With wise management such investments would be very productive of perpetual income from rents. The cause is worthy of the most generous gifts, and also needs the unselfish consecration of the best business ability. What millionaire will erect the first conference block?



HARRY C. STIMLER,
Of the firm of Stimler & Higginson, Goldfield, Nev., the man who discovered Goldfield.

Reforming Wayward Children.

THE JEWS have set a good example for Protestant Christians in establishing the Hawthorne School of the Jewish Protectors and Aid Society, which was recently opened at Hawthorne, Westchester County, and is to be used as a reformatory for the Jewish boys who are sentenced by the Children's Court. Heretofore Jewish as well as Protestant misdemeanants in New York City have been largely sent to the Roman Catholic Protectors, because there has been no other place, save the Juvenile Asylum, to which to send them. It is to the credit of the Catholics that they were in the lead in establishing a protectors, and the Jews are to be earnestly commended for establishing a protectors of their own. It is not to the credit of the Protestant churches that they seem indifferent to the religious training of their wayward young people. They also should have a protectors of their own. Their lack of one indicates a strange and most regrettable deficiency of spiritual zeal in a field where it is greatly needed. Both the Catholics and the Jews are right in recognizing that the supreme factor in the reformation of youth is the agency of religion, the spiritual renewal of the heart. Why should Protestants leave the fate of their young people who go astray to the state or to the protecting care of institutions wisely provided by other denominations?

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

WILLIAM PAYNE SHEFFIELD, of Newport, R. I., former United States Senator from Rhode Island, and a historical writer.

Mrs. Stephen V. White,

of Brooklyn, N. Y., known throughout the country for her interest in patriotic organizations.

William Kneeland Townsend, of New Haven, judge of the United States Circuit Court, and one of the most distinguished men in Connecticut.

Karl Blind, of London, famous German patriot, a leader in the German Revolution, 1848-49, and an author.

Joseph L. Stickney, of Chicago, well-known war correspondent who stood beside Dewey at the battle of Manila.

Miss Adelaine Smith, of Pittsburgh, prominent artist, composer, and philanthropist.

Alexandre Casarin, of New York, painter, sculptor, soldier, musician, and man of letters.

Father James Hayes, of Liverpool, Eng., general of the Jesuits for the Anglo-Saxons.

Dr. Emil R. Steinbach, of Vienna, Austria, president of the Austrian Supreme Court and author of several legal works.

Robert Ambler Bruce, of Richmond, Va., aged 107, said to have been the oldest Mason in the world, who received a cross of honor from Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena in 1817.

Edwin D. Deming, of Boston, editor of the *American Shoemaker*, widely known as a trade journalist.

Harry Hamlin, of Buffalo, millionaire, traveler, and automobile enthusiast, son of the founder of the celebrated Hamlin stock farm; killed in an automobile accident.

Major-General Thomas Ruger, of Stamford, Conn., U. S. A., retired, a distinguished Union officer in the Civil War.

Barney Aaron, of New York, once a noted bare-knuckle pugilist.

General Billot, of Paris, gallant officer in the Franco-Prussian War, and three times French minister of war.

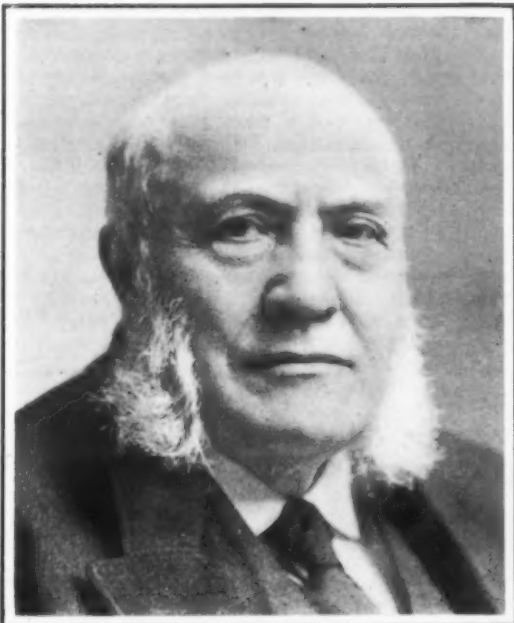
GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.



KARL BLIND,
A famous leader in the German revolution of sixty years ago.

New York To Be the World's Financial Centre

By CHARLES M. HARVEY

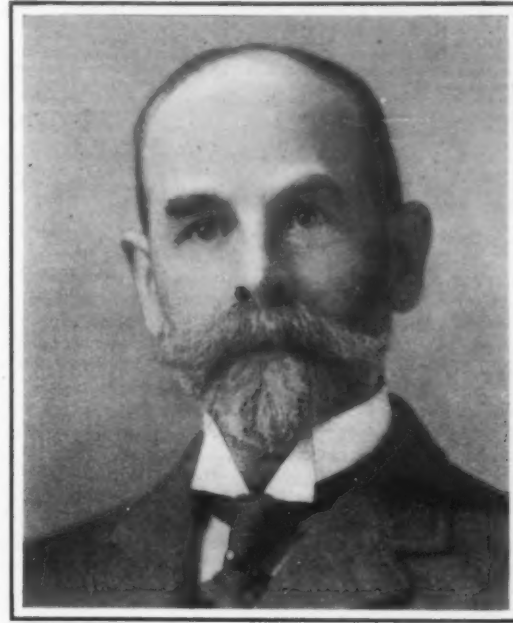


HON. SILAS B. DUTCHER,
President Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Rockwood.

dustrial stocks, who declared the other day that "Wall Street has lost its monetary ascendancy." He added that the West is "financing its own enterprises more and more every year." These conclusions, however, need some extension, qualification, and emendation.

At this moment the United States has greater prosperity than ever before. But it is well to bear in mind that this prosperity reflects itself as promptly, as conspicuously, and as accurately in New York's business activities as it does in those of any other centre. It should also be remembered that, as the term is popularly used, there are two "Wall Streets." One of these is the place where coteries of plungers and gamblers sometimes raid the exchanges and send quotations up or down sharply without any regard for basic values. The other "Wall Street" is the point to which a large part of the East's, West's, and South's surplus cash gravitates for employment when it fails to find profitable work to do at home; the point from which most of the country's larger enterprises are financed; the point which talks and acts for the country in all the country's great financial transactions with Europe, Asia, and the rest of the world.

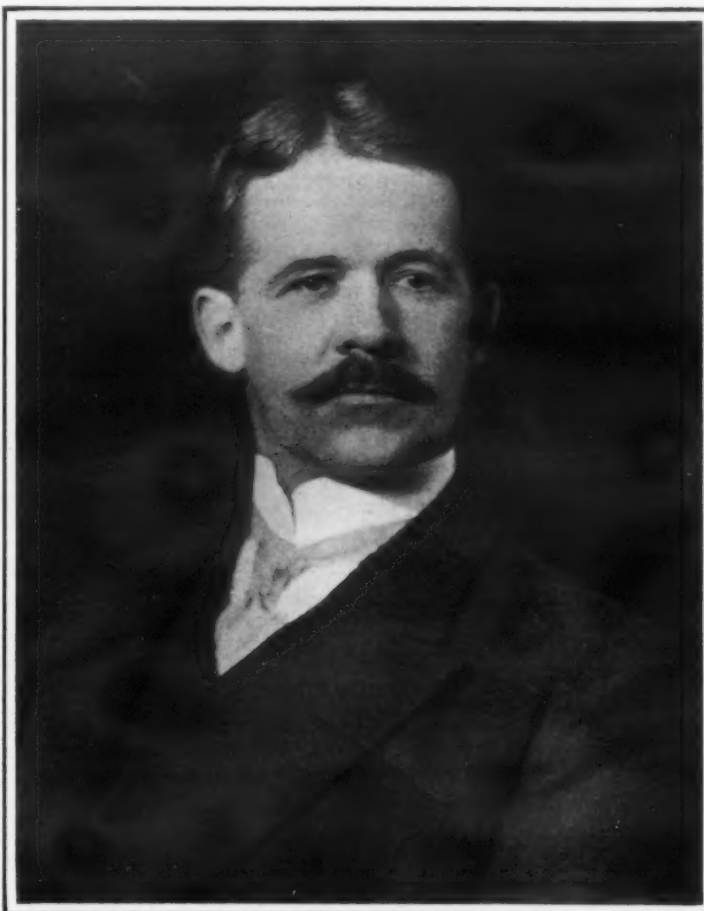
The first of those "Wall Streets"—the centre which organized the raid of May 9th, 1901, and which instigated and precipitated the foray of March 14th, 1907—is the one which Treasurer Treat and Mr. Gates had in mind when they spoke. The real Wall Street, which is also the greater Wall Street, has as little



JOSEPH H. KING,
President American National Bank, Hartford, Conn.—Johnstone.

"EASTERN financiers who visit the middle West become filled with optimism," said Charles H. Treat, of New York, United States Treasurer, in an interview in St. Louis the other day. "Westerners who go East hurry back home in order that they may shake off the financial malaria that strikes them in Wall Street. Everywhere out here I have found prosperity and business confidence." And he cited the case of a number of Kansas City bankers whom he had recently met who had just been East, and who told him they never felt so depressed in their lives as they did during a visit to New York's financial district.

Treasurer Treat, who, at the time of this interview, was returning to Washington from Topeka and Kansas City, where he had been delivering addresses at bankers' conventions, went on to say that the "only financial trouble there is in the country today is right down in Wall Street, and the trouble there is because Wall Street puts such a high price on its wares that nobody will buy them. The middle West and the rest of the West have grown financially independent of the East, and that is why they are not troubled." He mentioned that at the time of the New York stock-market flurry of March 14th, John Mitchell, a prominent Chicago banker, told him that Chicago felt no ill effects from that set-back. Mr. Treat added that "the waves of depression and alarm that used to sweep the country from coast to coast every time Wall Street was sick no longer reach the Pacific slope, nor even to the Mississippi valley. Wall Street's troubles are its own, and the rest of the country is too busy and too prosperous to bother much about them." To a considerable extent this judgment is correct. Correct also, in some degree, was the judgment of John W. Gates, the capitalist and speculator, who has large interests in railway and in-

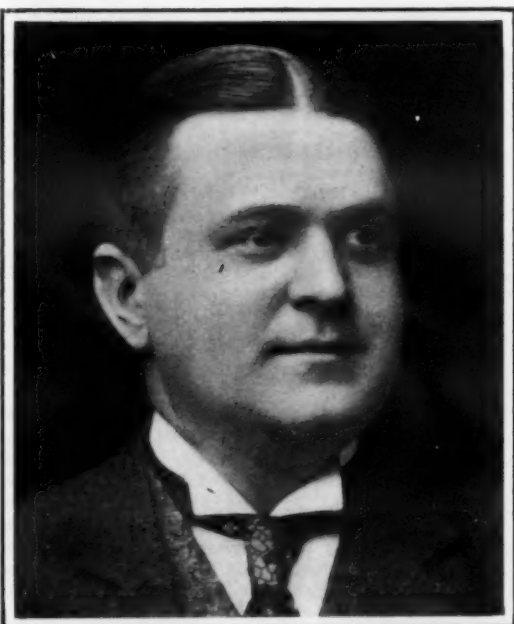


GEORGE W. PERKINS,
Of J. P. Morgan & Co.—Pirie MacDonald.

transfer of the capital of the empire from the ancient city on the Thames to the city on the Hudson, or to some other point in the present United States. The spectacle of the British fleet, conveying the seals, the archives, and the insignia of empire, sailing from England across the Atlantic and into New York Bay would be such a sight as the world can never see until Tennyson's "Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World" comes to pass, if it ever does come. But though the political capital of the British empire remains where it was in 1776, the world's financial capital may be said to have moved to this side of the Atlantic, or it will move here in the near future. Trade routes and business and financial centres shift in the lapse of time. When, in 1497, Portugal's navigator, Vasco da Gama, rounded the Cape of Storms, which we know as the Cape of Good Hope, and sailed into the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea, the ocean pathway from Europe to Asia was opened. Then the caravan routes along the valleys of the Tigris and the Euphrates gradually lost their traffic, Venice and the other commercial centres in the Mediterranean declined, and Lisbon and Madrid became, for the moment, the world's commercial emporiums. Afterward, as Holland and England successively rose to dominance, the financial capital of the world shifted, in turn, to Amsterdam and to London. And now the focal point of the world's finances is about to swing to America, if it has not already done so.

New York, which ranks second among the world's cities in population, largely surpasses London in wealth and in the volume and variety of its business activities. The United States passed England in extent of manufactures in 1880, in iron and steel production in 1895, and in coal output in 1900,

Continued on page 572.



CHARLES G. GATES,
Of Gates & Company, New York.—The Falk Studio.

connection with this freak finance as has any other business centre of the country, and is affected just as little by it. Moreover, the irruptions which those gentlemen were condemning were abnormal and isolated. The great bulk of the operations of the Stock, the Produce, the Cotton, and the other speculative exchanges are legitimate. In and through their ordinary transactions those bodies perform a function in the way of ascertaining, proclaiming, and steadying values which is of transcendent advantage to the entire country. Those transactions are largely financed by the real Wall Street, and they constitute a part, though only a small part, of that Wall Street's activities.

Measured by railroad earnings, by bank clearings, and by merchandise exports and imports, the volume of the country's activities is seen to be far greater than ever before. For a few weeks recently New York's bank clearings fell off slightly as compared with the corresponding time in 1906. This decline has been due to the shrinkage in speculation. In New York, as in all the rest of the country's business centres, the factories, railways, and all the other productive and distributive agencies are busier than they were last year or at any preceding time.

A few years ago Lord Rosebery lamented the disruption of the British empire which took place in 1776. He said, in substance, that if the thirteen American colonies had remained under the sway of the house of Hanover the largest and best part of the earth to-day would be painted a British red on the world's map. He drew an impressive picture of the



E. F. HUTTON,
Of E. F. Hutton & Co., bankers and brokers, New York and San Francisco.—Pirie MacDonald.

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to "Roscoe," Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

SURPRISE is expressed by a great many over the remarkable change in the temper of the stock market. Optimism has given way so generally to pessimism that some regard this complete reversal of public opinion as inexplicable. There is no mystery about it. Conditions have not changed materially. Everybody knew six months ago that the railroads were in pressing need of funds, that money was tight, and that credit was overstrained. Thoughtful observers realized that, under such conditions, the market was too high and that prices would have to give way. It would be easy for my readers to recall the warnings given them nearly a year ago, and repeated by me at intervals so frequent that I was taken to task on occasions for being over-pessimistic. The only new depressing factor of consequence is the bad outlook for the crops.

But while every one familiar with the outlook has realized that conditions were unwholesome a year ago, very few were aware of the fact that some of the leading men in the Street were quietly ridding themselves of heavy accumulations of stocks at that time. There is no doubt that J. P. Morgan was one of these. I called attention to the dissolution of a number of his syndicates, which were dissolved with not a little loss to the underwriters. The significance of this was apparent on its face. The retirement of the leading speculative operator on the Street, Mr. John W. Gates, coincident with the withdrawal of most of his following, exercised a decidedly depressing effect on the speculative side of the market. The gambling element, which kept the pot boiling in good and in bad times, was out, and investors who had ventured into the market to pick up bargains found there was no profit in them, and therefore they, too, withdrew, and thus deprived the market of the two strongest elements of its strength.

Now every one is asking the question, "Has bottom been touched?" The answer is in the negative.

We shall not touch bottom in this stock market until we ascertain definitely whether the urgent needs of the railroads can be supplied without further difficulty. If it becomes apparent that these needs can only be supplied at still higher cost than the extravagant interest rates now being paid, it will clearly be to the advantage of investors to keep out of the stock market and use their investment funds for the purchase of the 6 or 7 per cent. temporary prior obligations of the railways rather than to buy their shares, a secondary lien, yielding a less return. If the railroads had not increased their dividends so generally and generously last year to stimulate interest in the stock market, their situation would have been much easier. The public does not forget the boastful statements of railway and industrial corporations a year ago, that they were earning from 10 to 20 per cent. on their common shares, and the fact that some of these corporations have recently been scratching around in Wall Street to borrow money at the most exorbitant figures paid in the recollection of this generation. Is it a wonder that the common shares are a drug on the market?

One of the heaviest handicaps of Wall Street arises from the impression widely prevalent that some dividends may be reduced or cut off this year by force of circumstances. Every effort will be made to prevent such a proof of the inherent weakness of the situation, but if the railroads cannot borrow money except at prohibitive figures it will be both expedient and courageous for them to use their surplus earnings for their immediate necessities, and let dividends suffer for the time being. Such action would, no doubt, act as a severe depressor on the stock market. The fear that it may be taken by the Erie, the Southern Railway, the Central, the Pennsylvania, and by others, hangs like a cloud over Wall Street.

It must be borne in mind, too, that, if stocks are being sacrificed, some one must be selling and suffering losses, unless sales are being made by those who accumulated the shares before the last rise began. How long can this go on without a further break? The liquidation in Steel common, even at prevailing prices, would yield a handsome profit to those who bought the stock after the cessation of dividends, and when dividends on the preferred were not being fully earned. This was only three or four years ago. Those who believe that the iron and steel industry will never again go through such an experience of depression as it has repeatedly had, will realize their mistake.

I am often asked what stocks can be bought now

with perfect safety by those able to pay for them, and to follow them down on each fresh decline until they have touched bottom. Continuous purchases on a decline offers one of the safest ways to operate in Wall Street, but it takes a good deal of money to do it. The safe railroad shares and industrials are those that pay dividends on a capitalization free, or nearly free, from water, such as Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Northwest preferred, St. Paul preferred, Great Northern preferred, and Lake Shore. Better yet are the bonds of such railroads, standing ahead of the stock, and most of them selling at sacrifice prices compared with the figures of a year or two ago. One must not include in this list the great mass of collateral trust bonds, debentures, and some of the convertibles. It is always well to bear in mind that the time to go into the stock market is when every one is pes-

Continued on page 571.

Easy Education in Copper.

HUNDREDS of thousands of men and women in the United States are holders of mining stocks, yet probably not one per cent. of the mining investors of this country have ever personally visited a mine or seen a mill or smelter in operation.

There has long been a demand for a book that would tell in a plain, understandable way just how mines are worked, and just how mills and smelters are operated. "The Copper Educator," by Henry Shedd Beardsley, does this exactly. Aside from the details of copper and gold mining, milling, and smelting, there is in it much new information and several interesting stories of great mines and their makers. It is written in a lively, entertaining style, free from technicalities, and abundantly illustrated with fine photographs and drawings. So many inaccurate things are written about mining that this competent and disinterested work is particularly valuable.

Mr. Beardsley, who was formerly associate editor of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, has spent several years in studying the great mining camps of the United States and Mexico, and is a competent judge of mineral properties.

"The Copper Educator" is handsomely bound in boards, with an attractive cover. It will be eagerly sought and read. It may be obtained by addressing the author at 115 Broadway, New York, and inclosing fifty cents in stamps.

The Transformation of the Hotels of Paris.

OF UNFAILING interest, especially to the Americans who throng the boulevards of Paris during the months of May and June each year, are the hotels. Paris is literally filled with hotels; few cities have more, and it is safe to say that few cities of like importance have worse ones, generally speaking. France is undoubtedly given to art more than to comfort, and while many of the hotels are magnificently furnished in the periods of Louis XIV. and XVI., and the salons and drawing-rooms are hung with pictures, some of which are really good, and other attractions in color, texture, and design constantly please the artistic sense, there are few elevators to rest weary feet, no heating facilities for chilly evenings, and the rooms, while scrupulously clean, are in most part cheerless and badly lighted. In point of comfort and magnificence the American hostilities undoubtedly lead the world, not even excepting the most fashionable resorts throughout England and the continent; although in very recent years many improvements have been added, and some of them also in Paris now compare favorably with America.

In Paris ten years ago it was impossible to obtain a bath in any hotel without going through the most extraordinary proceedings, ending finally in an unsatisfactory sponge-off in a huge round zinc pan, and to-day running water can be found in the rooms only in the very best hotels. The great majority of Parisian hotels still cling to the zinc-pan method of bathing or the public bath one on each floor, and the pitcher-and-bowl ablutions. But with the steadily increasing yearly invasion from across the Atlantic and the demand for comfort, backed with money with which to pay for them, new hotels are springing up with the energy of New York itself, and old hotels of established names are installing modern comforts.

One of the most prominent of the reconstructed hotels, and one which has always been a favorite of the Americans, is the old Hotel Meurice, on the Rue de Rivoli, which reopened its doors the second week of May, and is now filled with a clientele of our best-known United Statesers. The site of this hotel was formerly an old convent, and the place is filled with history to those interested in the early period of France, and the house itself, although none of the old building remains except the name, has been at different times the rendezvous of nearly all the crowned heads of the Old World. With the varying changes of management and the years, the house "went to sleep," as one Parisian expressed it in his quaint English, and although still of the first class, it remained somewhat in the background until this year; under the management of Mr. F. Schwenter, formerly of the Savoy, London, it has blossomed forth and once more leads the procession.

Among the interesting innovations which Mr. Schwenter has introduced into Paris is an elaborate roof-garden, the only one of its kind here, and naturally of great interest to the gay city of the Seine as well as to the Americans, who rush up with all the enthusiasm of seeing a roof-garden for the first time. The view of Paris, which is magnificent, and the refreshing picture of the Tuileries gardens just opposite the hotel have something to do with the garden's popularity, no doubt, aside from the other novelties. Other features which are particularly appreciated by Americans are the telephones which have been installed throughout the house in every room, the central heating and additional fireplaces, running hot and cold water, bath-tubs and showers in every suite, and plenty of elevators—conveniences which, to the practical traveler, appeal far more than all the decorations in the world or any amount of fine furniture and paintings, although when the two are combined, as they are in the Meurice, they are by no means without appreciation. But the modern manager who gets rich is the one who provides good beds, good lights, modern bathing facilities, a good bar, and good cooks; all else, aside from good service, which naturally accompanies the above, is of minor importance.



MAGNIFICENT NEW HOTEL MEURICE, PARIS, LOOKING FROM THE TUILERIES GARDENS.



EXTENSIVE AND ATTRACTIVE VIEW FROM THE ROOF-GARDEN OF THE HOTEL MEURICE.



SUMPTUOUS DRAWING-ROOM AND CORNER OF THE PLEASANT RESTAURANT IN THE HOTEL MEURICE.

Five-o'clock tea is fast becoming an institution in the hotels of Paris, as it has long been in England. A few years ago Parisians looked upon tea as a medicine, and many still do, in fact, although they pretend to like it, and only one tea-room could be found in the entire city. Now tea-rooms are scattered everywhere, several to every block in the shopping districts, and one can have a choice between English muffins, Scotch scones, and Parisian cakes. American cooking is practically unknown in France, and a genuine New England meal would be as much a novelty in a Parisian café as anything could be.

The fashionable tea-rooms of Paris are well worth visiting, even though one does not like tea, for the tea-rooms of the French capital differ from like institutions in any other part of the world, unless it be Cairo during the height of the season. Beautiful women, dressed by great modistes, are sent to the tea-rooms during the hour to show off the toilettes, which will bring attention to certain houses. The men in Paris desert the sidewalk cafés at five o'clock and hie off to the tea-rooms, not, however, without being gotten up as carefully for the occasion as the most fastidious of the feminine slaves of fashion. Here, over dainty cups, the two sexes hold interesting sessions of mutual admiration, high bred and proper to a degree, with a subtle undercurrent dangerously near the flirtations—an amusement which seems to interest even the most conservative. Some of the tea-rooms are magnificently fitted up. That of the Hotel Meurice has bronze and glass doors patterned after the doors of Versailles, and the decorations are by Artist Polpot, whose fame as a decorator has long since reached America. The visitor should not miss seeing them.

Although even in France one occasionally thinks of certain home dishes with a patriotic wistfulness, there is still no disputing the fact that France is the land of the epicure. "A statue to a cook," said Mr. Schwenter, "In any other country in the world would be unthinkable, but in France they are more appreciative of culinary possibilities. In course of erection now at Trete, Bouches-du-Rhone, is a statue to the memory of Urbain Dubois, one of the most famous cooks who ever lived."

In the cooking, the Hotel Meurice smacks of the cosmopolitan, and from snails cooked especially to the taste of the Parisian to joints for the English and ices prepared for the American, everything may be had upon request. It may sound like a joke, but to find really good ices anywhere in Europe is not an easy matter, and a New Yorker who has been abroad for some time will appreciate frozen puddings and various glaces d'Amérique.

A Sensible Libel Decision.

THE RECENT libel decision of Judge Ray, of the United States Circuit Court, is in accord with fairness and common-sense. In granting a new trial in the case of *Daily vs. the New York Herald*, in which a verdict of \$5,000 had been rendered against the defendant, he ruled that, in newspaper articles capable of two distinct constructions, the one libelous and the other not, the articles to be regarded as libelous must show unmistakable innuendo, and that libel proceedings cannot be based upon extracts taken at random from articles, but that the true meaning must be deduced from the reading of the whole article. The article in question was susceptible of an innocent construction, and, as the complaint showed no innuendo ascribing the libelous meaning, Judge Ray declared that there was no question for the jury to pass upon.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 570.

simistic, when there are more sellers than buyers, and when the outlook has its most serious aspect. It is difficult to know precisely when the market is at the lowest ebb, and one who usually waits for that period misses it.

Of course it is dangerous in an unsettled time like the present to load up heavily with stocks on a margin, but in these remarks I have alluded more particularly to the investor who has abundant means at hand, and who can follow the market down if it goes lower. With the big speculators out of the market, and the little investors, and many of the big ones, carrying about all they want, a sluggish and weaker current of trade in Wall Street would be entirely natural. I see no possibility of a buoyant and continuous upward movement, more especially as the crop situation is still extremely critical, and will be for some time to come.

"L." Scranton, Pa.: I do not believe, on general principles, in any proposition that offers 100 or 200 per cent. profit in the immediate future. Such propositions need not go begging for purchasers, even in the hardest of hard times, if they have honesty and merit behind them.

"Mac N." Philadelphia: The C. C. C. and St. L. four-year 5 per cent. notes I regard as entirely safe. They are being offered on a 6 per cent. basis. If you will drop a line to Spencer Trask & Co., bankers, 52 William Street, New York, you can obtain the particulars. If these notes ran for a longer period they would readily sell at considerably above par, for this is one of the best of the Vanderbilt roads.

"P." Englewood, N. J.: The New York Transportation Company's franchises cover the omnibus privileges on Fifth Avenue and other important streets. With this business the taximeter cabs would hardly conflict, and I doubt if they would interfere with the automobile business of the Transportation Company. It is too early to say how the new cab experiment will go in this great city.

"M." Yonkers, N. Y.: Have been making a careful inquiry regarding the concern, and find that a judgment was recently entered against the president. I never advised the purchase of the bonds; they are in a class of securities against which I have constantly warned my readers. Bear in mind that anybody can hire some one to write a glowing prospectus, and that it is safer to put your money, as I have often said, in securities that are dealt in on the exchange, and for which a market can be found in an emergency.

"T." Park Rapids, Minn.: I never advised the purchase of the stock to which you refer, and my rule has been to oppose such purchases of purely experimental properties, unless one has inside advice that give him assurance of their success. Of course I am not responsible for what any one else may say at any other time or place. 2. The letter you received I regard as very unsatisfactory, and it simply means that there is no market for the stock. If the company did not agree to find a market, no doubt it regards itself as absolved from responsibility.

"E." New York: I regard both the Kansas

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City So. preferred and the Rock Island collateral 5s as a good purchase at the prices at which they have recently been selling. There is no reason why they should not continue to make an excellent return to the purchasers, for their earnings show an increase, and are more than sufficient to meet interest and dividend requirements. 2. Great Northern preferred, at present prices, looks like a purchase for those who can pay for it and hold it. When we recall that the stock is selling at about half the high figure of last year, we realize the enormous drop it has had.

"R." Caney, Kan.: I agree with you that corporations, if they ask a square deal from the public, must give them a square deal in return, but I do not believe that, because any man of ability is able to rise from poverty to wealth, he should be singled out for assault because he is connected with a corporation. If, by inflating the capital of a corporation, at the expense of other shareholders, or if, by securing at little cost and by pernicious methods, a valuable public franchise, he has been enabled to accumulate wealth, he may well be criticized and condemned. What I object to is the indiscriminate criticism of every man connected with a corporation. There are good as well as bad ones among the rich as well as among the poor.

"X. Y. Z." Albany: 1. If what is commonly known and generally understood regarding the tendency of all the railroads and of many industrial and building organizations to limit operations as much as they can until the money situation brightens, then the steel and iron industry must be seriously affected before long. In that event the Steel Trust would not have another such experience as it had three or four years ago, when the dividend on Steel preferred was not fully earned and had to be paid in part from the surplus, while dividends on the common were entirely suspended. I do not regard the Steel Trust shares as attractive. The bonds are a safer purchase. 2. The decline in Amalgamated Copper was predicated in part on the decline in the price of the metal. I had rather have Amalgamated Copper at present, from the speculative standpoint, than Steel preferred.

"E." Chicago: Low-priced common stocks of the industrial class, like Am. Can. Union Bag and Paper, American Mail, Havana Tobacco, N. Y. Transport, etc., are only bought by speculators who believe, and who have found by experience, that when the market moves upward all low-priced stocks sympathetically advance. No one expects that dividends will be declared very soon on these low-priced shares, and, aside from their voting power, most of them have little value. Some prefer to buy mining stocks of the dividend-paying class, or those that promise dividends, because they wish to get a little return on their money. This is all a sort of a gamble and must not be confounded with investment buying. The stock market is suffering from a general spasm of distrust and uncertainty. From the dividend standpoint many stocks look cheap, but this is no time to say they will not sell cheaper.

"Dan." New York: 1. So. Pac. common and Atchafalaya common are certainly not dear at the present low plane of prices, especially So. Pac. But while the general distrust prevails in Wall Street, it is not safe to say that the market will not go lower. A patient holder of stocks will no doubt benefit by buying them when every one is wanting to sell, and that is the temper of the Street at present. 2. Brooklyn Rapid Transit for years has been banking on a general spasm of distrust and uncertainty of dividends that has never materialized. It has been constantly adding to its fixed charges by the issuance of bonds, which it has found very difficult to dispose of excepting at a great sacrifice. Lately, it has been announcing a new issue of bonds, so that dividends are still farther off now than before. The lowest price touched by the stock in 1906 was 71, and this year it has been selling still lower. A strong speculative element has been dealing in it. There is no doubt that in time, with the wonderful growth of its territory, the road ought to be a great earner. The local traction situation in New York is far from favorable, and the burden of taxation is oppressive. What may happen under the utilities bill remains to be seen. Heavy holders of B. R. T. have been selling it more freely of late. I had rather buy some low-priced dividend-payer. If you are buying to hold for a long pull, B. R. T., on a recession, would give you a fair opportunity for a speculative purchase. Kansas City So. preferred, paying 4 per cent., and selling under 60, looks cheaper. Amalgamated is not dear around 80, or Ont. and Western around 30.

NEW YORK, June 6th, 1907. JASPER.

Making Money in Mining.

THE Post-office Department at Washington has received so many complaints of deceptive mining enterprises originating in Mexico, that the Mexican government has been asked and has consented to make investigations, and to furnish the Postmaster-General at Washington information in reference to the value and output of properties in Mexico claimed by some of the get-rich-quick mining advertising concerns. The Post-office Department will prohibit the use of the mails by companies which it finds are engaged in exploiting fictitious properties. This is good work, and every one will rejoice that it is being carried on. But the public must not rely upon the government for its protection; it must seek to protect itself.

I am astonished at the letters I receive from some of the dupes of mining swindlers, and at the readiness with which intelligent persons will part with their hard-earned savings and place them in the hands of smooth-tongued, ready-witted sharpers. It seems only necessary to write a glowing prospectus, making all sorts of absurd claims for a mine and offering still more absurd guarantees, and sign it with the name of any irresponsible party, to find a market for its shares. The public has been so repeatedly warned of the dangers of patronizing these get-rich-quick concerns that the latter are not as successful as they formerly were; but some of the most audacious are still in business, and, in spite of the frequent exposures of their methods, continue their swindling enterprises. There may be, and no doubt is, uncertainty in any mining enterprise, because the wealth of a mine must be hidden until it is disclosed. After it has been disclosed, the wealth of the mine having been established, its shares get beyond

the reach of speculation. The most money is made by getting into mining properties before they have been fully developed, and while their richness is being uncovered. First, let my readers be sure that there is a mine, and, secondly, that it is in the hands of a competent and trustworthy management.

"W." Cedar Rapids, Ia.: I do not regard it as in any sense an investment.

"W." White Plains, N. Y.: I am making inquiries. It seems to be difficult to get information.

"N. J." Westfield, Ind.: The stock is not quoted on any of the exchanges or on the curb. I doubt if it has value.

"T." Augusta, Ga.: I would think better of the copper stock if I regarded the guarantee as sufficient and effective.

"W." White Plains, N. Y.: Could you give me the location of the mine, or the address of the secretary or president?

"G. Q." Chicago: I find no record of either of the companies you mention and can get no quotations or bids from any source.

"S." St. Louis: From all I can ascertain the stock has little value. No quotation is obtainable, and no one seems to care to make one.

"McL." Detroit: I do not recommend the stock to which you refer. From all that I can learn, the mine has still to prove its value. It is highly speculative.

"J. E. L." Albany, Wis.: The only copper mine of that name of which I am able to get a report is located in New Mexico. It is not one that I could recommend.

"D." Tampa, Fla.: I certainly would sell the stock if there is a profit in the sale. I have endeavored to get the last annual report, but have not succeeded. If you have it I should like to see it.

"E." Chicago: Of the stocks on your list, Adventure is what you call "the best gamble." In the present condition of the money market, and of the copper market itself, it might be well to wait before purchasing.

"S." Chicago, Ill.: The parties have advertised the mine very extensively, but every effort to get a satisfactory report has failed. I do not find that any prominent capitalists or mining men are connected with it.

"C." Sandusky, O.: The ore is of low-grade, and the company has yet to prove that it will make the large returns promised and expected. The price asked for the stock is altogether higher, in my judgment, than is warranted.

"F." Nebraska City: Both stocks are speculative and a good way from an investment. The development work is going on as rapidly as possible, and the management reports a favorable outlook, but it is too soon to say how favorable it will be.

"C. F." Glens Falls, N. Y.: According to the present outlook, Utah Con. and Anaconda, but no mining stocks should be bought as "a permanent investment." There must obviously be uncertainty in mining operations. The recent discontinuance of dividends by the famous Homestake is an evidence of that fact.

"Consolidated," Ohio: It looks like one of the best of the speculations in that field. I have been unable to get the latest report. Those who have been most persistent in recommending the purchase of the shares have been accused of unloading it on every advance. It is only fair to say that they have denied this accusation.

"S." Detroit, Mich.: The Washington company to which you refer is a holding concern with a pretty large capital, but with mines in a section that has promise of good development if sufficient means can be provided to carry it on. The stock must be regarded as speculative rather than an investment.

"H. B." Ludlow, Vt.: The discontinuance of dividends by the Homestake led to a decline in the stock. It would be a purchase if any one were assured that the dividends were to be renewed on a generous basis. Recent quotations have been 66 bid to 88 asked. Unless I had reliable information from the inside regarding its future, which is difficult to obtain, I would leave it alone for the present.

"G." Shreveport, Ill.: For information in detail of methods of mining, milling, and smelting ore, I suggest that you write for the "Copper Educator," by Henry Shedd Beardsley. It is filled with interesting facts and information and illustrated with photographs of several mining plants. In simple language it explains how the essential operations of mining are carried on. Address H. S. Beardsley, at 115 Broadway, New York.

"W." Charlotte, N. C.: 1. The Great Western Gold Co. has a capital of \$12,000,000, par value \$1 a share. It has a large property, but it is difficult to get a clear and concise report as to the company's condition. It is generally regarded as too highly capitalized. 2. The Santa Rita Copper Mining and Smelting Co., of Arizona, is referred to in Stevens' "Copper Handbook" as a "mere stock-jobbing scheme." No report available.

"T. P." Brooklyn: More money has probably been made out of coal mines in this country than out of silver and gold mines. In the past few years, coal and coke have become very valuable commodities, but the stocks of such companies are not offered very freely for sale. If you will drop a line to the River and Rail Coal and Coke Company, Tennessee Trust Building, Memphis, Tenn., and ask for a copy of their pamphlet, you will get in touch with a coal enterprise worth inquiring into.

"L." Hampden, Baltimore: 1. The capital is very large, and at the price named the stock can only be regarded as highly speculative. 2. At the price of 12 or 13 cents a share, on the basis of its capitalization, the valuation of \$1,000,000 is set on the property. No report ever made shows that one-half of this money has been expended upon it. 3. I might say the same also in reference to this mine. 4 and 5. None of these is anything but a pure speculation. You can do much better by buying stocks of better grade.

"E." Ashland, Wis.: 1. The capital of the Helvetia is \$5,000,000, par value \$25. It is in good hands, and is making excellent progress. 2. The course of Greene Cananea has been disappointing to those who had been expecting that the new management would give it a boom. It is generally conceded that the ore body is very large, but of low grade, and that the problem of its smelting has been more serious than was at first anticipated. It looks cheap compared with the price at which it sold before, but cheapness is only a relative term.

"J." Cochen, N. Y.: 1. Gold Hill Copper has required, and still requires, a great deal of money to develop it properly. A strong pull started in to boom it on the curb, but for some reason was unable to do so. I have seen some very rich ore from the mine, but the trouble has been to find enough of it. It is a fair speculation at present prices if one wants to go into a mining enterprise, but not more attractive than many others of its class. 2. Bala-kala has had all sorts of good reports printed regarding it, and those who claim to understand the property thoroughly have been advising its purchase, though there have been many evidences of an attempt to put up the price so as to make a market for it.

"H." Chicago: 1. I would not advise the purchase of the shares of the gold mine company to which you refer. It is altogether too highly capitalized, and its value is purely prospective. 2. The State Line Gold Mining Company, of Nevada, was projected and exploited more than twenty years ago. At one time the shares sold as high as from \$1 to \$2, and subsequently dropped from one to two cents and were never heard of again. There was a mine, and it may some day be re-discovered and newly exploited, but it is doubtful if the old stockholders will be advantaged thereby.

"R." Harrisburg, Pa.: 1. The report in the Sil-

ver City (N. M.) Enterprise of a rich strike in the Cooney mine, owned by the Mogollon Gold and Copper Co., has been confirmed by a dispatch in the New York Sun of May 15th, that, at a depth of more than 600 feet, ore running \$105 to the ton was opened up, the character of the ore changing from copper-bearing to gold and silver. This is good news to the holders of bonds and stock of the Mogollon, and it is likely that, in view of this strike, no further issue of these securities will be offered for public sale. I advise those who have not taken advantage of this rare opportunity to buy a 6 per cent. bond and receive a bonus of 50 per cent. in stock with it, to write to Mr. T. J. Curran, president of the Mogollon Gold and Copper Co., Cooney, N. M., and ask him if the offer is still open. The Mogollon used to pay dividends regularly, and it looks as if it would soon be back on the dividend-paying list, as it is now running its mill again.

"J." Moline, Ill.: 1. The most attractive on the list you present is the Mogollon, because it gives you a bond which always stands better than a stock. It always gives you 50 per cent. in stock without further charge. 2. Your list does not include the Victoria Chief. The attractive feature of this stock is that, if you are dissatisfied with it at any time within six months of the date of its purchase, you can receive your purchase price back with 6 per cent. interest. Write to Colonel Robert H. Hopper, 100 Broadway, N. Y., and ask him to send you one of his illustrated prospectuses. It is well worth looking over. 3. I agree with you that the Nevada Douglas, with its low-grade ore, is pretty high, though it must be remembered that a large body of low-grade ore is sometimes very economically and successfully worked, as conspicuously in the case of the Granby.

NEW YORK, June 6th, 1907.

ROSCOE.

Mining Notes of Interest.

THE ORE reserves in the Henrietta mine at Silverton, as shown by the experts' reports, amounts to more than \$5,000,000. Upon the advice of Professor Stadler's report, the San Juan Smelting and Refining Company, which owns the Henrietta, has contracted with the Colorado Iron Works for a mill of a daily capacity of 300 tons. The company estimates that with the mill in operation a profit of more than \$1,000 a day will be cleared. The bonds of this company are in multiples of \$100, and are redeemable at the end of two years in cash, or may be converted into stock at the option of the holder.

The shareholders of the Victoria Chief are awaiting with great interest and hopefulness the report from the smelter as to the value of the first shipments of ore now being made from Cutter station on the Santa Fé Railroad. Mr. Farish, the eminent mining engineer, has recommended the construction of a smelter, and the site for it will be selected with the greatest care, so that all the lower, as well as the high, grade ores can be profitably and successfully worked. The returns from the El Paso smelter ought to be received very shortly, and there is no question but what they will create fresh enthusiasm among the large number of stockholders who believe so sincerely in the future of this property.

The Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise announces that the developments at the Mogollon camp of late have become so important that an automobile line has been organized to run from Silver City to Cooney in the heart of the camp, a distance of ninety miles. This will enable a visitor to make the journey in five or six hours. Heretofore it has been a long and tiresome trip by horseback or wagon. The rich strikes in the Cooney mine of the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company, and the strike in the adjoining mine, the Little Fanny, have all attracted great attention to this famous old camp, which bids shortly to rival its former prestige and success.

Latest advices from the Yerington, Nev., camp are to the effect that the Nevada-Douglas has its new compressor about half installed, and that the Outside Pit is still going down in ore. The following is the assay list of Nevada-Douglas ore for one week covering the dates given:

May 6th, Outside shaft bottom 4 feet....	2.00% Cu.
" 7th, S. S. shaft.....	11.70% "
" 8th, Outside shaft sulphides.....	15.97% "
" 9th, " " bottom sample....	2.10% "
" 11th, " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.20% "
" 10th, Electrolytic.....	13.27% "
" 12th, S. S. shaft.....	5.08% "

Charles Butters, president of Charles Butters & Co., Incorporated, is one of the most distinguished metallurgists in the world. He is noted for having perfected the cyanide process for extracting gold, and as the inventor of the Butters filter, which is used in mining camps all over the world. Banks and prominent business men and mining engineers, to whom he refers, state that he is a very skillful and successful mine operator and a man of wealth and high personal standing. Charles Butters & Co., Incorporated, controls five large gold properties in Mexico and Central America. In two of these mines, it is reported, \$1,000,000 worth of ore is now blocked out. It is also the plan of Mr. Butters's company

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Mining Notes of Interest.

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to absorb under this company all of the other interests with which Mr. Butters is now connected, these now having an annual output of gold and silver bullion of about \$3,000,000 a year. Owing to the high standing of Mr. Butters and the value of the properties which his company controls, an investment in shares in Charles Butters & Co., Incorporated, is worthy of attention.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

IT IS notorious that the salaries of the great mass of the men engaged in the Christian ministry in this country are sadly inadequate, and this has operated to keep many young men out of the profession. The Protestant Episcopal Church is grappling with the difficult question of increasing the pay of its clergy, and at the last meeting of the diocesan convention in Boston a solution of it was offered. It was that such parishes as were so disposed should set aside each year a sum equal to eight per cent. of the rector's salary, this amount to be applied to life insurance for the benefit of himself and his family, on the understanding that the rector should contribute a like amount for the same purpose. Such insurance, according to the plan, might take the form of straight-life or endowment policies. The project has the approval of presidents and actuaries of prominent life-insurance companies, who pronounce it sound and sensible. The convention did not give its indorsement to the scheme at the meeting at which it was proposed, but it is expected that it will come up for discussion at the next meeting. Among the arguments in its favor which appeal most strongly to me are the comparative ease with which such an increase of expenditure could be effected in the case of parishes which would feel themselves unable to make a direct appropriation affording equal financial relief to the minister, and the benefits which would accrue, particularly to young clergymen, from the formation of the habit of carrying life insurance. If even eight per cent. of his income had been devoted to the payment of life-insurance policies, the brilliant young pastor of one of the principal New York City churches, who died suddenly a few years ago, would not have left his widow with scarcely more than the amount of his salary for the month preceding his death.

"I." Montgomery, Ala.: It is a new concern, started only a year ago, a recognized fraternal association, and I would hardly regard it with as much favor as a well-established enterprise. You should take no risks in life insurance.

"O." Richmond, Va.: I. Press dispatches have announced that the Ancient Order of United Workmen has been ousted from the State of Ohio on the petition of the attorney-general, and its affairs in Ohio placed in the hands of receivers. The history of the fraternal assessment associations has abundantly justified my warning against insurance of this character. Some of my readers have taken exception to what I have had to say about the A. O. U. W., but they begin to realize that the principle upon which assessment insurance is founded is neither safe nor satisfactory. 2. At your age, the whole life rate would be about \$18 per thousand. A twenty-year endowment would cost you about \$43 per thousand.

"A. S." Annapolis, Md.: 1. The only case of which I can find a recent record was one in Rochester not long ago, when a verdict for \$2,000 was rendered against the Supreme Council of Independent Order of Foresters. The order refused to pay the policy on the ground that the insured was a drinking man while representing himself as a total abstainer. 2. It is always safe to read over your policy, so that you may understand its terms. All the great insurance companies are endeavoring to make their policies shorter and more comprehensive.

The Hermit

Personal Efforts Sells Goods.

THE FUTILITY of attempting to secure European trade by long-distance methods has been demonstrated by a firm of American pen manufacturers which for a long time spent large sums in advertising in German and other cities and in sending illustrated catalogues throughout the continent. No favorable results were secured through placing goods with foreign firms, and the firm at last sent a competent agent, who made his headquarters at Stuttgart. His success has been phenomenal, and the firm now has agents under his supervision visiting every town in the German empire and doing an immense business.



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MILWAUKEE

The World's Financial Centre.

Continued from page 569.

and its leadership in each of these fields is rapidly lengthening. New York City is the business capital of a country which produces twenty per cent. of the world's wheat, twenty-five per cent. of its gold, thirty-three per cent. of its coal, thirty-five per cent. of its manufactures, forty per cent. of its iron, forty-two per cent. of its steel, fifty-two per cent. of its petroleum, fifty-five per cent. of its copper, seventy per cent. of its cotton, and eighty per cent. of its corn. The wealth of the United States in 1907 is \$118,000,000,000, or as much as that of its two nearest rivals—Great Britain and France—in the aggregate. As the United States' natural resources are only in the early stage of their development, and as its supremacy over the rest of its old-time rivals is steadily increasing, its social and business leadership in the world is assured. Here are some of the reasons why New York, which is already the wealthiest of the cities of the globe, is destined to give the financial law to the world. In the social and business distinction which New York's ascendancy brings, every one of the 85,000,000 people of the United States is a sharer.

Americans Should Relax More.

A SUBSCRIBER to LESLIE'S WEEKLY frankly says that he does not feel like renewing his subscription because our "literature is too tempting" and makes him neglect his business and his "trade reading matter." This is a compliment to LESLIE'S WEEKLY, of course, and it is the text for a sermon that might properly be preached to all Americans on the duty of taking a little more time for recreation and diversion, and devoting a few hours less each week to the pressing requirements of business. Sermons from this text have been preached for many years, but the American habit of doing and overdoing things is hard to be overcome. Mr. Root, our eminent Secretary of State, always makes it a custom to leave his law practice during the three months of summer and to give up that valuable time to recreation. Ex-Governor Black, of New York, also has made a three months' summer vacation the rule of his life, and many other notable and successful professional and public men close their desks punctually at the approach of warm weather and hie themselves to the woods or to some favored resting-place at home or abroad. More and more the American working masses are indulging in recreation. Not many years ago only the wealthy or very well-to-do thought of taking a summer vacation. Now, none but the poorest feels that he is unable to afford it. Out of this desire for rest have sprung up innumerable popular resorts, in the woods and along the ocean, where one can spend a vacation at a nominal cost. It is well

that the summer vacation has become the fashion, but it would be better if people would remember that the hard and grinding life of a whole year cannot be adequately mellowed down by the compensations of a very brief vacation. There are those who take their vacations at the close of each week, and some who are satisfied to indulge in a few hours of rest and recreation each day. There can be no question that the more time we give ourselves for relaxation, the longer we may hope to be spared to enjoy the blessings of life. And in the end, these hours of recreation will make us better wage-earners, because they will add to our stamina and increase our physical as well as our mental strength. Let the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY who enjoy its "tempting literature," but who begrudge themselves the enjoyment for lack of time, bear this fact in mind.

Razors For Spanish Beards.

SPAIN may be said to be a country of clean-shaven men, and it is natural that the manufacturers of safety razors should have begun to try to introduce their product there. B. H. Ridgely, consul-general at Barcelona, says that a cheap razor, with a dozen extra blades, would sell well everywhere in Spain if properly advertised. He suggests the use of some mechanical device, such as the one already adopted in Paris, where two figures of French soldiers are shown engaged in the act of shaving, the one with a safety, the other with an old-fashioned razor; the Spaniards are fond of such advertising contrivances.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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